THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1788.

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To the PRINTER.

SIR, *July 14.*

NOT long ſince a letter of Mr Hume's was inſerted in your paper [p. 209.] which aſſerts, that the Chevalier de St George was in England in 1753, and at the coronation, and that he renounced Popery at a chapel in the Strand. The veracity of theſe facts I do not deny, though he is miſtaken about the chapel; it was not in the Strand, but in Gray's inn-lane. But the reflections of infidelity which he throws on his character, I cannot ſubſcribe to, as his behaviour confronts ſuch an aſſertion. For did not he read the prayers of the church of England to his domeſtics, when there was no clergyman preſent? But if he had been as looſe in religion, as he is pleaſed to repreſent him, he would have been more like himſelf. For is not this gentleman an advocate for atheiſm as well as ſuicide: Doth he not aſſert, that the world owes its exiſtence to a fortuitous concourſe of atoms? And doth he not ſpeak of ſuicide in the ludicrous way of turning a few ounces of blood out of their natural channel? What reflections the Earl Mareſchal may make on his character are not to be regarded, as they come from ſo worthleſs a character. For did not he attend the Spaniſh councils as a friend, and was not he ſo baſe as to betray them to Mr Pitt? This piece of treachery was diſcovered by Mr Pitt, when his propoſals of ſeizing the Spaniſh ſhips was op-

poſed in the cabinet, which prevented his return to Spain. What is ſaid about his cowardice can be refuted by a cloud of living witneſſes; for after his defeat at Culloden, when he was hunted from mountain to mountain, he diſcovered no dejection of ſpirits, but appeared more lively than any of his followers, and endeavoured to divert their grief by a ſong, &c. The incloſed letter of the Duke of Berwick to the Duke of Fitz-James, dated from Greta, Auguſt 7. 1734, will ſhew a courage when he was 14, which is not often met with. Yours, &c.

Lond. Chron. ANGLICUS.

Letter from the Duke of Berwick to his Brother, the Duke of Fitz-James, dated from Greta, Auguſt 7. 1734, N. S.

"Dear Brother,

"The ſiege of Greta is now over, bleſſed be God, and though a very ſhort one, I ſuffered more while it laſted than in any ſiege I have been heretofore preſent at. You may eaſily imagine the uneaſineſs I talk of, is my anxiety and concern for the perſon of Charles Prince of Wales. The King his father ſent him hither, under my care, to witneſs the ſiege, and laid his commands on me, not only to direct him, but even to ſhew him every thing that merited his attention; and I muſt confeſs that made me paſs ſome as uneaſy moments as ever I met with from the croſſeſt accidents of my by-paſt life. Juſt on his arrival I conducted him to the trenches, where he ſhewed not the leaſt ſurpriſe at the enemy's fire, even when the balls were hiſſing about his ears. I was relieved the day following from the trenches; and as the houſe I lodged in was very much expoſed, the enemy diſcharged at once five pieces of cannon againſt it, which made me move my quarters. The Prince, arriving a moment after, would at any rate go into the houſe, though I did all I could to diſſuade him from it, by repreſenting to him the danger he was expoſing himſelf to; yet he ſtaid in it a conſiderable time with an undiſturbed countenance, though the walls had been pierced through with the cannon-balls. In a word, this Prince diſcovers, that in great princes, whom nature has marked out for heroes, valour doth not wait the number of years. I am now, bleſſed be God for it, rid of all my uneaſineſs, and joyfully indulge myſelf in the pleaſure of ſeeing the Prince adored by officers and ſoldiers. His manners and converſation are really bewitching; and you may lay your account, that were it otherwiſe I would not have kept it a ſecret from you. We ſet out for Naples in a day or two, where I am pretty certain his Royal Highneſs will charm the Neapolitans, as much as he has done our troops. The King of Naples is much taken with his polite behaviour; and there is not the leaſt neceſſity of ſuggeſting to him what is either proper for him to do or ſay. I wiſh to God that ſome of the greateſt ſticklers in England againſt the family of Stuarts had been eye-witneſſes of this Prince's reſolution during this ſiege, and I am firmly perſuaded they would ſoon change their way of thinking.

In his very countenance I diſcover ſomething ſo happy, that preſages to him the greateſt felicity. I flattered myſelf that this particular account would give you pleaſure: and, for my perſonal concerns, I tell you I am in perfect good health. Time will not allow me to ſay any more. I ſhall write you more fully from Naples; and, in the mean time, be perſuaded, dear Brother, that my affection toward you is beyond all expreſſion.

BERWICK."

On DISSIPATION. *An Eſſay.*

[From Eſſays juſt publiſhed, intitled Variety.]

IT has been the cant of all writers, and particularly of your predeceſſors, to declaim againſt *Diſſipation*, but few have defined in what it conſiſts; indeed the definition might prove dangerous to themſelves; for I have ſometimes conſidered even *writing itſelf* to be one ſpecies of it; at leaſt, I have often ſat me down to write letters, becauſe a rainy day has confined me to the houſe, when I have neither had a new book to read, nor a new acquaintance to talk with; that, Sir, is the caſe at this preſent moment, I have literally "nothing to do, and can't ſleep." Therefore, having been revolving the ſubject of Diſſipation in my mind, I will unburthen my thoughts to you, and you may empty them out into the world, either muddy as I ſend them, or ſtrain them through your ſieve, as if they had paſſed the Academy *de la Cruſca*.

What a jumble of contradictions is man, this mighty lord of the creation! the more I conſider his nature, the more I am inclined to believe you to be right, in ſaying that his love of Variety diſtinguiſhes him more than any other quality

lity from his brutal fellow animals; for no man living can exiſt with perfect fameneſs of objects or purſuits. The horſe enjoys life ſeemingly without diſcontent, if he be regularly fed, and cleaned, and watered; and will remain whole days and weeks in the ſame ſtall, without a ſtruggle to get looſe, if you ſupply him with his neceſſary food: for though he may diſplay his courage in the battle, his ardour in the chace, and even emulation in the courſe, and ſeems to ſhare his rider's energy in all his danger or his ſports; yet he would never, unſolicited, neglect the crib and ſtable to join the ſcene of action. The ſame may be obſerved of all the animals whoſe ſervices belong to man; nor do the more ſavage beaſts of prey appear inclined to leave their dreary homes, but when impelled by nature to ſatisfy the calls of hunger, or more powerful ſtimulants to action. But man, whoſe boaſted Reaſon ſeems to fit him for a ſtate of reſt and quiet contemplation, is for ever anxious to diſpel that faculty by which he claims ſuperior rank in the creation.

The ſlighteſt conſideration of our acquaintance, and view of their purſuits, will amply elucidate my obſervation. But this remark does not extend to thoſe who have *no thought to diſſipate* Thus, although Ariſtotle had defined man to be an "animal which walks erect upon two legs, and has no feathers;" yet that is not the definition of a rational being: there are thouſands of human beings in the world which are but one degree above mere brutes; and ſome which ought not to be compared with the horſe in point of underſtanding. Men who riſe at a certain hour each day, are worked a certain time like cattle, or work themſelves, ('tis the ſame thing), and having been fed, and reſted, at certain intervals, are ſummoned to a freſh day's labour without Variety of thought, or occupation: nor do I mean to condemn them as leſs uſeful beings; but they ſhould not be confounded with the more enlightened of their fellow-creatures; with thoſe whoſe minds have been enlarged by education, and improved by travel and ſtudy; who are not compelled to earn their daily bread with toil and ſorrow, but who employ their reaſoning powers, ſometimes in collecting thoughts, but oftener in its Diſſipation, while they condemn in others, habits which they diſlike themſelves.

Sir Robert Rackett, who began his education at Eton, and finiſhed it at Oxford, condemns his lady's *diſſipation*. Her ladyſhip, whoſe manners were poliſhed at the moſt expenſive boarding ſchool near town, divides her winter amidſt the ſweet Variety of operas, maſquerades, routs, drums, and faſhionable parties; ſhe is a woman of too much good ſenſe to enjoy this conſtant ſucceſſion of what others call amuſement, for any real pleaſures they afford; for without novelty, they loſe their charms to pleaſe; but what can ſhe do elſe? She hates reflection, though it is free from guilt. Sir Robert, on the other hand, drags on his time betwixt a ſaunter in Hyde Park, a game at tennis, or the converſation of the grooms at Tatterſal's; dines at a tavern, and hating cards returns to his own houſe half drunk about the time her ladyſhip prepares to ſally forth; while ſhe ſlips out another way to avoid the ill-timed meeting. When ſoberly he aſks himſelf the cauſe of this ſtrange waſte of life, he confeſſes he has no enjoyment in it; but that, like Lady Rackett, he muſt do ſomething to fill up his time. In the country, her ladyſhip breeds poultry, and ſaunters in the grounds without delight, or thrums her harpſichord without an ear, becauſe ſhe muſt do ſomething till the time comes for her return to London. While the Baronet is planting without improvement, or hunting without glee; not becauſe he is a man of taſte, or a keen ſportſman, but becauſe any thing is better than ſtaying in the houſe and *muzzing* with his wife. I have ſelected this couple as an apt example, becauſe they are both perſons of good underſtandings, improved by liberal education; they were both poſſeſſed of ample fortune, and came together from mutual attachment; but having no children living, and having in ten years time exhauſted all their ſtock of converſation, and with it almoſt all affection, they never meet but to lament the emptineſs of life, and to reproach each other for the ſyſtem of diſſipation which each adopts to baniſh painful thoughts.

That thought is painful, all wiſe men have lamented; and the wiſeſt has confeſſed, that he could find no real ſatisfaction in his prodigious ſhare of underſtanding. All men whoſe ſituation exempts them from mere manual labour, are anxious to diſpel the horrors of reflection;

fleſtion; and the thoughts of the moſt virtuous man, without ſome diſſipation or amuſement, call it relaxation, would ſoon become intolerable. Aſk this man why he fiddles? another why he travels? a third why he reads? they will all tell you, that they muſt do ſomething to paſs dull life away; for no man is equal to the dreadful taſk of drawing all his enjoyment from the contemplation of his intellectual powers, or to live a whole winter on his own thoughts, as a bear is ſaid to be ſucking his own paw.

The general uſe of *Narcotics*, in every country, ſeems to point out that man is not always equal to the pain of thought; and thoſe whom fate has not deſtined to reap the golden wheat with the ſweat of their brows, muſt gather the gaudy poppy that grows mixed amongſt it. Almoſt one half of human life is dedicated to natural ſleep; and of the remaining half, there are few men of ſprightly genius, or intenſe thought, who have not occaſionally ſacrificed ſome part to artificial inſenſibility, either by the uſe of ſtrong liquors, the fumes of tobacco, the exceſs of food, or the more dangerous application of even opium itſelf.

There is a ſpecies of *Diſſipation*, which as it appears leſs groſs, ſo it is more faſhionable at preſent: this is *muſic*. The bewitching influence of ſweet ſounds draws the attention with irreſiſtible force; and though I can ſuppoſe that the theory of this art may be a laborious exerciſe to the intellectual faculty; yet mere practical *muſic*, ſo far from burdening the thoughts, ſeems to poſſeſs the power of rather draining and purifying them, while it effectually draws off reflection from every thing but itſelf. It is not thus with *painting* or *ſculpture*; for an able maſter will join in the converſation with perſons whoſe features he is at the time endeavouring to repreſent; but the muſician cannot fiddle and converſe; even the ſimple act of whiſtling denotes and requires a vacuity of mind; and thus the clown is amply deſcribed, "whiſtling as he went for want of thought."

Theſe, Sir, are my ſentiments on *Diſſipation*, and I leave you to extract what moral you may pleaſe; but if you are at a loſs, I would hint, that ſince ſome ſort of relaxation is neceſſary to man, *that kind* ſhould be preferred which appears leaſt likely to injure his fortune or his health; and I am of opinion, that hunting is better than horſe racing; that hemming a pocket-handkerchief, or darning an apron, are better than gaming; and that muſic is better than getting drunk; but if you are as tired of reading as I am of writing, you'll agree, that of all ſpecies of Diſſipation, ſleep is the beſt; and ſo wiſhing you a good night, I beg you will believe me, Sir, one of your conſtant readers to kill time.

THEOPHILUS THINKABIT.

Mr JONAS HANWAY'S *Monument*

A Monument is juſt erected by voluntary ſubſcriptions (particularly from the Marine Society) in the north croſs-aiſle of Weſtminſter Abbey, deſigned and executed by J. F. and James Moore.—Above the elevation of a pedeſtal, containing the inſcription, riſes a pyramid, at the top of which is a lamp, emblematic of perpetual light; underneath, a medallion of the deceaſed, adorned around; immediately under which is a ſarcophagus, ſuppoſed to contain his remains, externally decorated at the top with his arms and feſtoons; in the body of it is a relievo of Britannia, with her emblems of Government, Peace and War, Trade, Navigation, and Lion, repreſenting the Society, with a benign countenance, diſtributing cloathing to an almoſt naked boy, who receives it with joy and gratitude. A ſecond boy ſupplicating for the like bounty, his diſtreſſes viſible by his imploring countenance; a third made happy, fitted out and trained for ſea, ſuſtaining a ſhip's rudder, and pointing up to the head of his benefactor. From behind the pyramid, on the right towards the top, proportionably to the reſt, flies the Britiſh flag, over a conquered one; on the other ſide, that of the Society, with its motto, "Charity and Policy united," ſimilar to the other.—The Epitaph:

"Sacred to the Memory of
JONAS HANWAY,
Who departed this Life Sept 5. 1786. aged 79.
But whoſe Name liveth, and will ever live,
Whilſt active Piety ſhall diſtinguiſh
The CHRISTIAN,
Integrity and Truth ſhall recommend
The BRITISH MERCHANT,
And univerſal Kindneſs ſhall characteriſe
The CITIZEN of the WORLD.
The helpleſs INFANT, nurtured through his care,
The friendleſs PROSTITUTE, ſheltered and reformed,
The hopeleſs YOUTH, reſcued from miſery and ruin,
And train'd to ſerve and to defend his country,
United in one common ſtrain of gratitude,
Bear teſtimony to their benefactor's virtues:
THIS was the FRIEND and FATHER of the POOR!"

Some

Some Account of his Serene Highneſs LEWIS *Duke of* Brunſwick Lunenburg [p. 259]

LEWIS Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, Field-marſhal of the Empire, was born Sept. 25. 1718. That great general and conſummate ſtateſman made three campaigns againſt the Turks in the years 1737, 38, and 39, during which time he commanded the regiment of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, in the Imperial ſervice. He afterwards went to St Peterſburg, at which court he was in high favour, and was choſen Duke of Courland in 1741; but the revolution which took place ſoon after, and by which the Empreſs was dethroned, deprived him likewiſe of the dukedom. He left Ruſſia in the ſpring of 1742, and remained at Brunſwick till the ſpring of 1743. He ſerved that campaign in the rank of lieutenant-general, and was preſent in the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, he made the campaign under Prince Charles of Lorraine, and was ſeverely wounded in the battle of Sorr; but he was ſo well recovered in 1746, as to be able to ſerve again under Prince Charles in the Low Countries. The allied army being encamped in the lines near Breda, he commanded, as General, the corps de reſerve of that army. He was at the battle of Rocou; and, after that defeat, covered the beaten army through Maeſtricht. In 1747, he again commanded the ſame corps de reſerve, which, till the unfortunate battle of Lanfelt, formed ſometimes the van, and ſometimes the rear, of the army. In October 1747, we find him at the head of the corps, the army being then encamped near Oudenboſch, and was appointed, that winter, commander in chief of the troops deſtined to cover the frontiers of the Republic, from the river Eendraught to near Nimeguen.—Prince William the Fourth of Orange, Stadtholder, and Captain-General of the United Provinces, was then at Oudenboſch, and having conceived the higheſt opinion of the Duke of Brunſwick's talents, both as a ſtateſman and a ſoldier (as they had frequently been together in council), he at that time began to form the idea of getting him to enter into the ſervice of the Republic as field-marſhal. His Highneſs met with many difficulties in the accompliſhment of this object, in which, however, he ſucceeded towards the end of the year 1750; but the ungrateful return which his ſervices afterwards met with, one would imagine, had been foreſeen by Duke Lewis, from the great reluctance which he ſhewed in accepting the Prince's offers. After his admiſſion into the ſervice of the Republic, he proved at once an able counſellor, and a ſteady friend to the Prince. He aſſiſted at all conferences and councils with his Highneſs and the miniſters of the Republic, and acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the eſteem and reſpect of all excepting thoſe of the Anti-Orange party. On the Prince's death, which happened in October 1751, he remained in the ſame degree of confidence with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and with the miniſters of the Republic; and on the death of her Royal Highneſs, in 1759, he was made tutor to the young Prince, and his ſiſter to the Princeſs Caroline, and was alſo appointed to repreſent the young Prince as captain-general; ſo that he poſſeſſed the higheſt offices and employments which the Republic could give him. It is needleſs to add how well he diſcharged the great and important truſts which were veſted in him. All who are acquainted with the affairs of the Republic muſt know, that it never enjoyed more peaceable and flouriſhing times than during his adminiſtration. When the Prince of Orange came of age, in March 1766, and Duke Lewis reſigned the reigns of government, which he had ſo long and ſo ſkilfully held, the public ſatisfaction with his conduct during the minority was expreſſed in the warmeſt and the moſt flattering terms, as may be ſeen in the reſolutions of the ſeveral Provinces, who ſeemed to vie with one another in their encomiums on his conduct and character, and their thanks for his ſervices.—The Anti-Orange party, however, ſtill ſubſiſted; and the diſputes of Great Britain with her American Colonies, and with the French, which were greatly fomented by that party, gave them continually freſh ground and confidence; and at length they carried matters to ſuch an height as to occaſion a rupture betwixt the Republic and her old ally, Great Britain.—Duke Lewis had been very ſucceſsful, during his adminiſtration, in keeping down the Anti-Orange party; but the aſcendency which they had by this time obtained was ſo powerful, that they openly accuſed the Duke of having been the author of the war, of having miſled the Prince, and of having made him ſign an act, binding himſelf to aſk and to follow no other counſels than thoſe of the Duke. He deſpiſed all their accuſations, and met all the malice and calumny of his enemies with that ſtrength of mind for which he was ſo eminently conſpicuous. He was, however, induced, in hopes of doing ſervice to the Prince, to quit the Hague, and to retire to his government of Bois le Duc, which happened in the year 1782. His enemies took great advantage of his abſence, and aſperſed both the Prince and the Duke in a manner which, had the latter remained at the Hague, they never would have dared to think of. When the Duke entered into the ſervice of the Republic, he had reſerved to himſelf the power of taking his diſmiſſion whenever it might be agreeable to him: and after his departure from the Hague, his enemies carried matters to ſuch an height as to oblige that great man to reſign his employments; which happened on the 15th of October

1784. How affairs went on after his departure from Holland, and how far his enemies, or rather thoſe of the Prince of Orange, prevailed, are as well known as the happy and unexpected Revolution which took place in September 1787, when every one looked for the cleareſt juſtification of the Duke. But alas! all in vain. That great man departed this life on the 14th of May 1788, without having received that ſatisfaction to which he was ſo juſtly intitled, but which has been ſince, in ſome meaſure, given him by a reſolution of the States-General. But this is far from being adequate to the claims of injured merit; for, unleſs they annul the unjuſt reſolutions taken againſt the Duke by every particular Province, and eſpecially by Holland, it cannot be conſidered as a complete juſtification—We cannot conclude this narrative without laying before the reader a very ſtriking teſtimony both of Duke Lewis's attachment to the Republic, and of the ſenſe they entertained of him. In the year 1756 the command of the allied army was offered to him by George the Second, which, at the requeſt of the States-General and the Princeſs of Orange, he refuſed. Thus he nobly ſacrificed to the good of the Republic the opportunity which was offered to him of reaping thoſe unfading laurels which were gained by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.—N. B. The audacious attempt made upon the Duke after his departure from Holland, at Aix la Chapelle, at the head of which was the infamous Ryngrave of Salm, is a ſtain upon that country which can never be wiped off; eſpecially, as there is reaſon to think that the States of Holland had a ſhare in it, from their refuſing to promote an inquiry which had been inſtituted by the magiſtrates of Aix la Chapelle for the diſcovery of the conſpirators. *Gent. Mag.*

An infallible Cure for a CANCER.

SPread a plaſter of diachylon with gum, upon thin leather, the ſize of the cancer: ſuppoſe the plaſter to be as large as a crown piece, ſprinkle on it a ſcruple of corroſive ſublimate of mercury, finely powdered; and ſo in proportion to a larger or ſmaller plaſter. This plaſter muſt be applied to the cancer, and remain on it 48 hours: but if there is any apprehenſion that it has not done its office in that time, it muſt remain longer. Then take it off, and apply a poultice of bread and milk, with a little olive oil, which muſt be renewed frequently, until the cancer comes entirely out, by the roots as it were. The part is then to be dreſſed, digeſted, and cured as a common ulcer. A purge or two with calomel muſt precede the application. No other preparation is neceſſary, unleſs the patient is groſs, and requires a cooling regimen. Bark is ſometimes neceſſary to forward the digeſtion and cure.

LETTERS *of the late Mr* STERNE.

[*Continued from p.* 12.]

LET. VIII. To —— ——.

My dear Friend, Dijon, Nov. 9. 1765.

I Recommend it to you, not, perhaps, above all things, but very aſſuredly above moſt things, to ſtick to your own underſtanding a little more than you do; for, believe me, an ounce of it will anſwer your purpoſe better than a pound weight of other people's. There is a certain timidity which renders early life amiable, as a matter of ſpeculation; but is very inconvenient indeed, not to ſay dangerous, according to the preſent humour of the world, in matters of practice.

There is a manly confidence, which, as it ſprings from a conſciouſneſs of poſſeſſing certain excellent qualities and valuable attainments, we cannot have too early: and there is no more impropriety in offering manifeſtations of it to the world, than the putting on your helmet in the day of battle. We want it as a protection—I ſay, as a protection from the inſults and injuries of others; for in your particular circumſtances I conſider it merely as a defenſive quality—to prevent you from being run down or run over by the firſt ignorant blockhead, or inſolent coxcomb, who perceives your modeſty to be a reſtraint on your ſpirit.

But this by the way—The application of it is left to your own diſcernment and good ſenſe, of which I ſhall not write what I think, and what ſome others think, whoſe teſtimony will wear well.

I am ſo much better ſince I ſet my foot on the continent, that it would do you good to ſee—and more good ſtill to hear me; for I have recovered my voice in this genial climate; and ſo far am I now from finding a difficulty to make myſelf heard acroſs the table, that I am almoſt fit to preach in a cathedral.

Here they are all hey go mad—The vintage has been abundant, and is now at the cloſe. Every eye beams delight, and every voice is attuned to joy.—Though I am running away from Death as faſt as I can well go, and am withal ſo preſſed by the raſcal, that I ought not in prudence to take time to look behind me; yet cannot I reſiſt the temptation of getting out of my chaiſe, and ſitting for a whole evening on a bank, to ſee theſe happy people dance away the labours of the day: and thus they contrive,

trive, for two or three hours at leaſt out of the four-and-twenty, *to forget*, God bleſs 'em, that there are ſuch things as labour and care in the world.

This innocent oblivion of ſorrow is one of the happieſt arts of life; and philoſophy, in all its ſtore-houſe of human remedies, has nothing like unto it. Indeed, I am perſuaded that mirth, a ſober well-regulated mirth, is perfectly acceptable to the kind Being who made us; and that a man may laugh, and ſing, and dance too—and after all, go to heaven.

I never could, and I never can, nay, I poſitively never will believe, that we were ſent into this world to go ſorrowing through it. On the contrary, every object around me—the rural dance, and the ruſtic minſtrelſy that I behold and hear from my window, tell me that man is framed for joy. Nor ſhall any crack-brained Carthuſian monk, or all the Carthuſian monks in the world, perſuade me to the contrary.

Swift ſays, *Vive la bagatelle.* I ſay, *Vive la joie*; which I am ſure is no *bagatelle*, but, as I take it, a very *ſerious thing*, and the firſt of human poſſeſſions.

May your treaſury, my dear friend, continue to have good ſtore of it—and, like the *widow's cruiſe*, may it fail not!

At Lyons I expect to find ſome tidings of you, and from thence I will diſpatch ſome further tidings of myſelf. So, in the mean time, and at all times, may God bleſs you.—Believe me,

I ſhall ever remain moſt truly
And affectionately yours,
L. STERNE.

LET. IX. To —— ——.

Lyons, Nov. 15.

I have travelled hither moſt deliciouſly—though I have made my journey in a *deſoblegeant*, and, of courſe, alone. But when the heart is at reſt, and the mind is in harmony with itſelf, and every ſubordinate feeling is well attuned, not an object offers itſelf to the attention but may be made to produce pleaſure. Beſides, ſuch is the character of this happy people, that you ſee a ſmile on every countenance, and hear the notes of joy from every tongue.

There is an old woman, at this moment, playing on a viol before my window, and a group of young people are dancing to it, with more appearance, and I believe, more *reality* of pleaſure than all your brilliant aſſemblies at *Almack's* can boaſt.

I love my country as well as any of her children; and I know the ſolid, characteriſtic virtues of its people; but they do not play the game of happineſs with that attention which is obtained and practiſed here.

I ſhall not enter into the phyſical or moral difference between the two nations—but I cannot, however, help obſerving, that while the French poſſeſs a gaiety of heart, that always weakens and ſometimes baffles ſorrow, the Engliſh ſtill anſwer to the deſcription of the *old* Frenchman, and really continue to divert themſelves *mouli triſtement.*

Nay, how often have I ſeen, at a York aſſembly, two young people dance down thirty couple, with as grave countenances as if they did it for hire, and were, after all, not ſure of being paid: and here have I beheld the ſun-burnt ſons and daughters of labour riſe from their ſcanty meal, with not a pulſe in their hearts that did not beat to pleaſure; and, with the brighteſt looks of ſatisfaction, make their wooden ſhoes reſponſive to the ſound of a broken-winded hautboy.

All the world ſhall never perſuade me, there is not a Providence, and a gracious one too, which governs it. With every bleſſing under the ſun we look grave, and reaſon ourſelves into diſſatisfaction; while here, with ſcarce any bleſſing *but* the ſun, *on eſt content de ſon etat.*

But the kind Being who made us all, gives to each the portion of happineſs, according to his wiſe and good pleaſure; for no one—and nothing is beneath his all-providential care—*he even tempers the wind to the ſhorn lamb.*

By ſuch reflections, and ſuch influences, I am perverted from my purpoſe; for when I drew my chair to the table, and dipped my pen into the ink-horn, I breathed nothing but complaint, and it was my ſole deſign to tell you ſo—for I have ſent *a la parte reſtante* again and again, and there is no letter from you. But though I am impatience itſelf to continue my journey towards the Alps, and cannot poſſibly indulge my curious ſpirit till I hear from you; yet ſuch is the effect of my ſympathetic nature, that I have caught all the eaſe and good-humour of the people about me, and ſeem to be ſitting here, in my black coat and yellow ſlippers, as contented as if I had

not

not another ſtep to take; and, God knows, I have a pretty circuit to make, my friend, before I may embrace you again.

It is not, as you well know, my practice to ſcratch out any thing I write, or I would eraſe the laſt dozen lines; as, the very moment I had concluded them, your letter and two others arrived, and brought me every thing I could wiſh. I would really linger if I thought you would overtake me. At all events, we ſhall meet at Rome—and I ſhall take the wings of to-morrow morning to further my progreſs thither.

I ſincerely hope this paper may be thrown away upon you—that is, I wiſh you may be come away before it has made its paſſage to England. At all events, my dear boy, we ſhall meet at Rome. So till then fare thee well—and there and every where I ſhall be

Your moſt faithful and affectionate

L. STERNE.

LET. X. To —— ——.

I have a great mind to have done with joking, laughing, and merry-making, for the reſt of my days, with either man, woman, or child; and ſet up for a grave, formal, ſee-ſaw character; and diſpenſe ſtupid wiſdom, as I have hitherto been ſaid to have done ſenſible nonſenſe, to my countrymen and countrywomen.

To tell you the truth, I began this letter yeſterday morning, and was interrupted in getting to the end of it by half a dozen idle people, who called upon me to lounge and to laugh; though one of them forced me home with him to dine with his ſiſter, whom I found to be a being of a ſuperior order, and who has abſolutely made the ſomething like a reſolution with which I began this letter, not worth the feather of the quill with which it was written.

She is, in good faith, charming beyond my powers of deſcription; and we had ſuch an evening, as made the cup of tea ſhe gave me more delicious than nectar.

By the bye, ſhe wiſhes very much to become acquainted with you—not, believe me, from any repreſentations or biography of mine, but from the warm encomiums ſhe has received of you from others, and thoſe, as ſhe ſays, of the firſt order. After all this, however, you may be ſure that my teſtimony was not wanting. So that, when you will give me an opportunity, I ſhall have the honour of preſenting you to kiſs her hand, and add another devout worſhipper at the temple of ſuch tranſcendent merit.

I am really of opinion, that if there is a woman in the world formed to do you good, and to make you love her into the bargain, which, I believe, is the only way of doing you any good, this is the pre-eminent and bewitching character. Indeed, were you to command my feeble powers to delineate the lovely being whoſe affections would well repay thee for all the heart-achs and diſquieting apprehenſions that may and will afflict thee in thy paſſage through life, it would be this fair and excellent creature. My *Knight Errant* ſpirit has already told her that ſhe is a *Dulcinea* to me—but I would moſt willingly take off my armour, and break my ſpear, and reſign her as an *Angel* to you.

I need not ſay any thing, I truſt, of my affection for you; and I have juſt now ſome ſingular ideas on your ſubject, which kept me awake laſt night, when I ought to have been found aſleep; but I ſhall reſerve them for the communication of my fire-ſide or your's, as it may be; and I wiſh as devoutly as ever I wiſhed any thing in my life, that my fire was to brighten before you this very evening.

In the name of fortune, for want of a better at the moment, what buſineſs have you to be fifty leagues from the capital, at a time when I ſtand ſo much in need of you, for your own ſake?

I hear you exclaim, Who is all this about? and I ſee you half determined to throw my letter into the fire, becauſe you cannot find her name in it. This is all, my good friend, as it ought to be; for you may be aſſured that I never intended to write her name on this ſheet of paper. I have told you of the divinity, and you will find the reſt inſcribed on the altar.

I was never more ſerious in my life; ſo let the wheels of your chariot roll as rapidly as poſt-horſes can make them towards this town; where, if you come not ſoon, I ſhall be gone; and then I know not what may become of all my *preſent* good intentions towards you—future ones, it is true, I ſhall have in plenty—for, at all events, in all circumſtances, and every where,

I am,

Moſt cordially and affectionately your's,

Bond Street. L. STERNE.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 278.]

The Commons, April 28. went into a committee on the firſt article of charge againſt Sir Elijah Impey, viz. the execution of Nunducomar. Sir Gilbert Elliot roſe, and ſaid he would refrain from any attempt to intereſt the committee by an appeal to their hearts; he would direct himſelf ſolely to their judgement, which alone ought to determine their vote on this occaſion. Sir Elijah Impey had been placed at the head of a tribunal, conſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of protecting the natives of Indoſtan under our immediate government; but loſing ſight of the object for which he was ſent out to India, he began his judicial adminiſtration by the ſacrifice of innocent blood on the altar of injuſtice and oppreſſion. Sir Elijah had endeavoured to ſhew, that the execution of Nunducomar was the act of the whole ſupreme court. But this was no ground of defence; for, if the act was criminal, it only proved that the chief juſtice had accomplices in his guilt; and the committee might, without any violation of juſtice, ſingle out the ringleader as the fitteſt to be made an example of, and more particularly as that ringleader was now upon the ſpot. Sir Gilbert then went into the caſe of Nunducomar. He ſhewed upon what account Mr Haſtings had become the ſworn enemy of that unfortunate Hindoo, who had charged the Governor-General with corrupt practices; and to that enmity he aſcribed the trial and death of Nunducomar.

Sir Gilbert having ſpoke near five hours, expreſſed a wiſh that as he was then much exhauſted, the further conſideration of the charge ſhould be adjourned, which was agreed to.

On May 7. Sir Gilbert reſumed his ſpeech, and entered into a long argument to prove the whole proceedings of the ſupreme court on the trial illegal and unſupported by law. To render this perſpicuous he divided his argument into two parts: Firſt, to ſhew that the King had no power to extend his laws to India; and, ſecondly, that allowing the right of extending ſuch laws, that the penal ſtatutes on which Nunducomar had been tried and convicted, had not been extended to India by the charter of juſtice or by any act of parliament. The Hon. Baronet quoted Judge Blackſtone, and ſeveral other great law authorities, to prove the conſtruction of all acts to be, not to extend beyond the realm, or to our diſtant poſſeſſions, unleſs particularly named, and that with the conſent of the whole legiſlature. After dwelling a conſiderable time upon theſe law-queſtions, none of which, he ſaid, were ſuffered to be pleaded at Bengal againſt the juriſdiction of the court, and which, he ſaid, to him marked the intention of Sir Elijah Impey, he entered into obſervations upon the whole of the trial: of the over ruling the plea againſt the juriſdiction of the court; of the ſtrong bias ſhewn by the judges to the proſecution; of the harſh manner of treating the witneſſes in favour of Nunducomar; of the favourable treatment of the witneſſes for the proſecution; of the countenance and aid given from the bench to the counſel on that ſide; of the contrary conduct to Mr Farrer, counſel for Nunducomar; and of the myſterious manner of drawing up the indictment, which, to every appearance, he ſaid, was drawn by the judges themſelves, who thereby became party in the cauſe. Having entered into conſiderable detail on thoſe points, he next adverted to the ſumming up, which, he inſiſted, went to the injury of the priſoner; and concluded his obſervations upon the whole of the trial, from the arraignment to the verdict, by declaring that the court had, throughout, acted as agent, as ſolicitor, and as counſel for the proſecution. After being near four hours on his legs, Sir Gilbert withed, as he felt himſelf much fatigued, that he would be permitted to defer the concluſion of his ſpeech till a future day; which after ſome converſation was agreed to.

Sir Gilbert, on May 9. proceeded. The firſt thing, he ſaid, to be conſidered was Sir Elijah's reſiſting the motion in arreſt of judgement by the priſoner's counſel. He read the arguments of Mr Farrer in ſupport of this motion, in which, beſides the plea to the juriſdiction, it was alledged that the inſtrument, with the forgery of which Nunducomar was charged, was of a nature totally different from any mentioned in the ſtatute on which he was tried. This objection Sir Gilbert contended was good, and the manner in which the point was decided by the court ſhewed that it was. From the bench it was ſaid, that it was not neceſſary to decide whether the inſtrument was a bond, whether it was a note of hand, or whether it was a writing obligatory. It was ſufficient to decide, that it

it was one or other of them, and written within the ſtatute. This was a falſe and pernicious principle of deciſion, on which, from its looſeneſs, no legal deciſion could be given. Had Sir Elijah Impey been aſked, Was it a bond? he muſt have anſwered, No. Was it a note of hand? No. A writing obligatory? No. What then was it? If it could not be decided to be any one of theſe diſtinctly, how could it follow that it muſt be ſome of them! There was therefore good ground for an arreſt of judgement on this objection alone; much more when the whole proceeding on the trial was conſidered; when it was conſidered that doubts had been entertained by the court, and that Sir Robert Chambers had propoſed to quaſh the indictment. But it was ſaid, that Sir Robert Chambers had concurred in paſſing ſentence. He could hardly do otherwiſe. He was but one of four judges; he had entertained doubts as to the legality of the indictment, he had not altered or retracted the opinion he had given; his ſubſequent conduct ſhewed that he had not; that point being ſettled by the authority of the court, he had no other objection to make, and his concurrence in paſſing ſentence followed of courſe.—The next charge againſt him was his refuſing to receive the petition for an appeal, which he had given no ſpecific reaſons for rejecting, and the only reaſon he had given was not true. Sir Gilbert came next to his reſiſting the applications for a reſpite, and his conduct to Mr Farrer on that occaſion. He read the correſpondence that paſſed between Mr Farrer and Mr Robinſon, the foreman of the jury, who refuſed to ſign a petition drawn by Mr Farrer, and not only refuſed, but treated the application to him for that purpoſe as an inſult, and deſired to be protected by Sir Elijah Impey from ſuch applications in future. Sir Elijah reprimanded Mr Farrer in open court, told him that the duty of an advocate finiſhed with the cauſe; that it was his duty to watch over the conduct of advocates both in and out of court; that Mr Farrer's conduct in making the application was derogatory to his character as a counſel, and ſuch as no counſel in England would have been guilty of, and demanded an explanation of the words "unhappy man," which he had applied to the priſoner when juſtifying what he had done. The complaint of Mr Robinſon, Sir Gilbert contended, ſhewed that his mind was warped and prejudiced againſt the priſoner, and juſtified what he had before aſſerted of the incompetency of the jury to decide impartially; that the harſhneſs of Sir Elijah to Mr Farrer, who had acted in no reſpect improperly in following the dictates of humanity, and his exception to the words "unhappy man," applied to Nunducomar, could proceed only from the forenefs of conſcious guilt. It was the wincing of the galled jade. There were ſeveral other applications for a reſpite; one from Nunducomar, one from the inhabitants of Calcutta, and one from the Subah of Bengal. He argued much on Sir Elijah's refuſing to grant a reſpite, and contended, that both in that, and reſiſting the application for an appeal, he was highly blameable. Sir Gilbert next came to ſtate his ſpecific reaſons why the judges ought to have granted a reſpite: 1ſt, the doubts in point of law; which he recapitulated, and truſted he had proved to be ſtrong and valid; 2d, The doubts as to facts and the circumſtances attending the cauſe; 3d, The general injuſtice of trying a man by a foreign law; and laſt, The rank of Nunducomar, who was of the order of the Bramins, an order revered and held ſacred by the natives of India, and of which, according to their laws, no one could be puniſhed with death for any crime.—Sir Gilbert then went at conſiderable length into the defence that had been been ſet up for Sir Elijah; and took notice of the addreſſes preſented to Sir Elijah from the town of Calcutta.

Having, he truſted, ſufficiently eſtabliſhed the crime, it remained only to prove the corrupt motive. The motive was to be judged of by the tendency and effect of the crime. The tendency was to impreſs the natives with the idea, that to accuſe any perſon in power would be fatal to the accuſer; and ſuch was the effect; for that ſuch an idea was entertained at that time was proved in evidence. He therefore made out both the crime and the motive he had brought home to Sir Elijah Impey; ſuch a variety, ſuch a complication, ſuch an accumulation of guilt, as was not to be found in the hiſtory of this country. It remained for the Houſe of Commons to vindicate the honour and the juſtice of the Engliſh nation, by marking the crimes committed by Sir Elijah Impey in their name, with the juſt degree of puniſhment.—

What

What was there in the character of Sir Elijah Impey that he ſhould not be impeached? The high dignity, the vaſt genius, the profound learning of Lord Bacon, the founder of ſcience, could not protect him from the puniſhment which his corruption as a judge had merited. He had taken preſents from the ſuitors in his court, but had not been charged with unjuſt deciſions, although it was impoſſible that ſuch a practice ſhould not have biaſſed his judgement in deciding; and in the loweſt ſtate of degradation to which a man of ſuch ſuperior endowments could be reduced, when confeſſing his guilt at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, ſaid it was ſome conſolation to him in affliction, that by his example the future judges would be guarded from corruption. By ſuch examples the integrity of the judges in this country had been eſtabliſhed and confirmed; and let the example of Sir Elijah Impey, whoſe crime was as much greater than Lord Verulam's as his character and abilities were leſs, confirm the integrity of Indian judges, and reſtore the golden days of juſtice to injured millions.

One duty yet remained. To ſet before the Houſe the ſcene that had been acted in their names, to deſcribe the man whoſe life was ſacrificed to procure indemnity for others, and to recount the ſerenity and firmneſs with which he met his fate. In a letter to the late Dr Johnſon from Mr Joſeph Fowke, Nunducomar is repreſented as a perſon of the ſtrongeſt mental powers the writer had ever known among the natives of India. In perſon he was tall and majeſtic, robuſt yet graceful, his eye was piercing, and his penetration ſo keen, that it was impoſſible to conceal from him any thing he wiſhed to know. He was obeyed and honoured by his countrymen, after he was ſtripped of his power, and had no means of commanding reſpect but by his perſonal qualities. In the laſt ſcene of his life, he was deſcribed by Mr Macraby, the ſheriff, as ſerene, collected, and firm, without the leaſt appearance of dejection, or affectation of unconcern. He converſed the evening before his execution with the moſt perfect compoſure, took leave of ſome friends, and attended to his papers and private concerns. On the morning he appeared cheerful and reſigned, declared himſelf ready to attend when called upon, viewed the apparatus for his execution without emotion, recommended his ſon to Gen. Clavering, Col. Monſon, and Mr Francis, mounted the ſcaffold without heſitation, directed one of his ſervants to cover his face, gave the ſignal agreed on, and was launched into eternity without the leaſt ſtruggle. While this tragedy was acting, the ſurrounding multitudes were agitated with grief, fear, and ſuſpence. With a ſort of ſuperſtitious incredulity, they could not believe that it was really intended to put him to death; but when they ſaw him tied up, and the ſcaffold drop from under him, with the moſt piercing cries of horror and diſmay, they betook themſelves to flight, ran ſome of them as far as the Ganges, and plunged into the water, as if to hide themſelves from ſuch tyranny as they had witneſſed, or to waſh away ſome pollution contracted from viewing ſuch a ſpectacle. Where was ſuch a people afterwards to be found? Where, but at the feet of the tyrant whom they dreaded? But their homage alone was not ſufficient. It was not a banquet rich enough to provoke a fated appetite. He muſt have the homage of Rajah Bardoſs, the ſon of Nunducomar, as if he wiſhed to drink the warm flowing tears of the family he had made wretched, or deſired that the lips of the ſon ſhould kiſs from his hands the blood of the father, whom he had murdered. That blood was ſtill on all their hands; it cried aloud, it was burſting their walls for juſtice. He committed the culprit to their charge, and truſted they would diſpoſe of him as the enormity of his crimes demanded. [p. 217.]

He concluded with moving, That the committee having conſidered the firſt charge, and examined evidence thereon, are of opinion, that it contained grounds for charging Sir Elijah Impey with high crimes and miſdemeanors.

Sir Richard Sutton went at conſiderable length into the defence of Sir Elijah Impey, examining the various parts of the ſpeech of Sir Gilbert Elliot; and contending that the charge was not made out by the evidence in any way ſatisfactory to the committee, or in which, in their opinion, they could reſolve to impeach him at the bar of the Houſe of Lords.—He contended, that the conduct of Sir Elijah, during the whole of the trial, was ſtrictly conſonant to juſtice and impartiality; that Sir Robert Chambers clearly retracted his opinion as to the propriety of trying Nunducomar on 2d of Geo. II. and

that he concurred in ſigning the kalendar, which was the order to the ſheriff for his execution. The Hon. Baronet ſaid, that making forgery capital was a ſtatute as neceſſary in India as in Great Britain, for they were both commercial. They had promiſſory notes, bonds, nay, they had what was called the Italian method of book-keeping in India, for hundreds, thouſands of years.

Sir Richard was interrupted in his ſpeech by the following circumſtance. Sir James Johnſtone and Sir Michael Le Fleming coming into the Houſe rather inflamed with liquor, the former complained, that a gentleman had taken his place, in which he had left his hat and a piece of paper, with his name, and which place he claimed agreeably to the order of the Houſe, having been preſent at prayers that day. This trifling matter was by accidental circumſtances carried to a very unpleaſant height, and language rather offenſive paſſed from Sir James to Mr Sumner and Lord Mornington.

Mr Sumner ſaid, that he had found the ſeat unoccupied, without either paper or hat, and he was only prevented from giving it up by the manner in which it was aſked for.

Sir James Johnſtone was loud in claiming his right. He would not give up his place to the beſt Engliſhman among them—he! Not if he were member for the city of London. To this clamour Lord Mornington interfering, ſomething dropt from Sir James, which Mr Pitt and others hearing, Mr Pitt moved, that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and the Houſe was reſumed.

When the Speaker had taken the Chair, Mr Pitt ſtated, that a very diſorderly, indecent, and improper interruption had happened, in which offenſive words had been uſed towards a noble friend of his, which, as they might occaſion very unpleaſant conſequences, he truſted the Houſe would take notice of; and that the Hon. Baronet would expreſs his uneaſineſs at expreſſions having dropt from him in heat, which had given offence.

The Speaker ſtated the caſe, and recommended to the Hon. Baronet to make an apology.

Sir James ſaid, he would make any apology to the Houſe for any words dropt in heat. He venerated the Houſe—He was down upon his knees, he ſaid, ready to apologize for his inadvertency.

Mr Grenville ſaid, that ſome ſubmiſſion ſhould be made to the noble Lord whom he had offended.

Sir James exclaimed—ſubmiſſion to him—he'd be d——d if he did—He'd meet him if he liked to-morrow morning.

The Speaker in this unpleaſant dilemma conducted himſelf with addreſs, and by a pacifying ſpeech quieted the Hon. Baronet

Lord Mornington at the ſame time ſaid, he felt no perſonal inſult from the conduct of the Hon. Baronet, under the circumſtances and in the ſituation in which the harſh words were ſpoken. This effectually cooled the Baronet, and he ſaid, if he had dropped any warm words, he begged the Houſe would attribute it to the momentary impulſe on the loſs of his ſeat. He could not mean to affront either of the members, for he did not know them.

Here the matter was ſettled, and the Houſe went again into the committee, and Sir Richard reſumed and concluded his ſpeech.

Mr William Pulteney ſpoke in defence of Sir Elijah Impey, and ſaid, that he did not conſider the charge againſt him in any of the particulars as made out. There was no proof either of corruption or of manifeſt impartiality. No accuſation had been made of him when his powers were removed, nor indeed at any time ſince the period. He thought the dignity of the Houſe would be lowered, if they were to go to the bar of the Houſe of Lords with a charge of this ſort, which they could not maintain by a ſingle tittle of legal evidence.

The Solicitor-General, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length and argument, entered cloſely into the whole of the charge. He ſaid he was not perſonally acquainted with Sir Elijah. He did not know him except by name and character; but he was ready to ſay, that having very deliberately read and ſtudied the whole of the charge, with the whole of the trial and caſe upon which it was founded, he was convinced in his conſcience and honour, that he was innocent. With regard to the applicability of the ſtatute making forgery a capital puniſhment to the natives of Hindoſtan, he was clearly convinced that it was ſo. It was the uniform rule of this country to extend its laws to the countries of which it acquired the dominion, either by conqueſt or ceſſion, which he exemplified in various caſes:

granting

granting then the propriety of his being tried under this ſtatute, his criminality as to the fact could hardly be doubted. He went through the evidence as given on the trial; and ſaid, that though he thought there was perjury on both ſides, yet the perjuries on the part of the defendant were ſo groſs, and were rendered ſo manifeſt by collateral circumſtances, that he confeſſed he gave credit to the witneſſes for the proſecution in preference to theirs. As to the nature of the offence, and what it was that exactly conſtituted the crime of forgery, there could not be two opinions. A bond did not require either ſignature or atteſtation to make it valid; the ſealing and delivery were the neceſſary matters that completed that ſort of ſecurity, and therefore the counterfeiting of the ſignature or atteſtations could not be otherwiſe deemed a forgery, than as they went circumſtantially to prove that the ſealing and delivery were alſo falſe. If the deed was not ſealed it was not a bond; but a promiſſory note. If it was ſealed it was a bond; and thus either in the one deſcription or the other, it came ſtrictly within the ſpecified deed in the ſtatute. He laboured to prove that Sir Robert Chambers concurred with Sir Elijah at length in the juſtice of the ſentence, by his ſigning the kalendar, which was the death-warrant. He juſtified Sir Elijah for all his conduct pending the trial, till he came to the refuſal of a reſpite. This he confeſſed, ſtanding as he did ignorant of the ſituation of India, he would not have done; but though it perhaps was not right in Sir Elijah to refuſe a reſpite, yet they could not take upon them to ſay it was a crime. A diſcretionary power was veſted in the judges to grant this reſpite, and a very ſtrong caſe muſt be made out before they could bring themſelves to charge a judge for the exerciſe of that diſcretion. He examined the reaſons aſſigned by Sir Elijah for with-holding the reſpite, and having done this he argued from the minutes of Gen. Clavering, Col. Monſon, and Mr Francis, that they were at the time convinced of the juſtice and fairneſs of Nunducomar's conviction. Having gone through a vaſt variety of argument, he concluded with ſaying he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr Fox controverted every law argument of the Solicitor-General, and drew from the evidence on the table ſtrong proofs of the guilt of Sir Elijah. He ſaid that the argument ſet up to prove that the law againſt forgery was applicable to India, was not by any means concluſive. It was a law made by the parliament of Great Britain, and if they had pleaſed, they might have made it applicable to every part of the Britiſh dominions. It was not, however, made even to extend acroſs the Tweed—it did not go to America—not to the Weſt Indies—not to Canada—much leſs was it intended to croſs more than half the globe, and take under its power a people whoſe manners were contrary to its principle, and who were by their own laws, unacquainted with any ſuch crime. How then could this ſtatute, thus confined to the pariſhes of England, be extended to the plains of India. The Hon. gentleman then proceeded to prove, that there was the moſt groſs partiality and profligate abuſe of office in the whole of the trial—that Sir R. Chambers had never retracted his opinion—that in his charge to the jury, Sir Elijah had ſaid, that if Nunducomar was not guilty of forgery, his proſecutor muſt be guilty of murder. That he knew the proſecutor to be a perſon on whoſe teſtimony he would not have convicted another individual for the ſmalleſt offence. But groſs and corrupt as all his conduct had been during the trial, his denying a reſpite to the unhappy victim was the moſt dreadful act of tyranny. It deprived his Sovereign from exerciſing the benignity of his grace, and that which could not have happened to a culprit, however guilty, in England; that which could not have happened to the ſame man, if tried by the ſame judge in England, had happened here; he deprived him of the means of making his caſe known at the foot of the throne. In England, if one judge out of the twelve had expreſſed the moſt diſtant particle of doubt, his reſpite, if not his pardon, would have been certain. The guilt was aggravated in every way. Becauſe a bribe was offered to one of the judges by the friends of the unhappy man, it was thought neceſſary for the honour of the court, to murder him—and becauſe the commander in chief, as it was ſaid, meant to reſcue him. Such miſerable pretexts ſerved only to aggravate the guilt.—It was ſaid that the crime of forgery would be prevented by the terror of the puniſhment. Had it been ſo? No. The crime of forgery had not been prevented. The natives knew well it was not for the crime of forgery that Nunducomar was hanged. It was becauſe he had made complaints againſt

againſt Mr Haſtings.—The efficacy of the puniſhment, in the way in which it was meant to have efficacy, had been aſcertained; for though there had been many forgeries committed ſince, there had not been one complaint. He concluded with ſaying, that the argument againſt the impeachment, on account of the length of time that the charge had been delayed, was highly ridiculous. Much time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before a ſerious charge of this nature could be brought againſt a man of great conſideration in the country, and highly protected; it had always been ſo, and always muſt, from a variety of concurring circumſtances. It now remained for the committee to wipe away the ſtain which had ſo long lain upon the Engliſh name for this atrocious murder. He confeſſed he ſhould have no objection in this caſe, though no man would impute to him ſanguinary feelings, if the puniſhment due to murder could be inflicted; but that not being practicable in this form of proceſs, the trifling puniſhment which it might draw on the head of this guilty man, fine and impriſonment, he hoped would be inflicted.

The Attorney-General roſe to reply to Mr Fox. He took a very extenſive view of the queſtion, and went at ſome length into the law-argument, to ſhew that by the ſtatute Nunducomar was amenable to the juriſdiction of the ſupreme court. He confeſſed, however, that had he been the judge he would have reſpited Nunducomar till the King's pleaſure had been known; but as this was a matter of diſcretion in the court, it would be unjuſt to puniſh Sir Elijah on that account. He blamed him for accepting of any employment dependant on the will of the Governor-General, but ſtill he was of opinion there was no ground for impeachment.

Col. Fullarton, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he diſplayed a very minute acquaintance with the ſubject, argued ſtrenuouſly in ſupport of the motion. He contended, that Nunducomar had been ſacrificed to ſave Mr Haſtings. He reprobated in warm terms, and in very forcible language, the ſcandalous manner by which Sir Elijah had amaſſed an enormous fortune in the courſe of a few years; he averred, that there was not a practitioner in the court, from the higheſt barriſter to the loweſt attorney, that he did not find means to influence and to overawe; in ſhort, that he made the office which he held the engine of the moſt rapacious extortion, and, by his emiſſaries, perpetrated crimes of the deepeſt dye. This he thought neceſſary to mention, as Sir Elijah Impey had ſaid, that, provided he was acquitted of the preſent charge, he was careleſs of any other that could be brought againſt him.

Sir James Johnſtone, with his uſual eccentricity, ſupported the motion. The dignity and independence of our laws, he ſaid, reſpected neither rank nor ſituation. They had beheaded a King,—they had hanged a Lord—they had ſhot an Admiral—they were now trying a Governor General; and he ſaw no reaſon why they ſhould not try a Chief Juſtice.

Mr Pitt ſpoke at great length on the queſtion, arguing both as a point of law and a queſtion of juſtice, from which he contended, that in no view could any corrupt motive be brought home to Sir Elijah Impey, and it was upon that only that he could be convicted. He concluded with declaring his opinion to be decidedly againſt the motion.

Mr Burke replied to the Attorney-General and Mr Pitt. If the conduct of Sir Elijah Impey ſhould receive the ſanction of the Houſe, it would hold out this leſſon to the gentlemen who were on the point of being taken out of it to fill the judicial ſituation, that to act as he had done, to become inſtruments in the hands of the government, to oppreſs inſtead of protecting the innocent, was the proper line of conduct to be adopted by a judge.

The Houſe divided, Ayes 55—Noes 73. Majority againſt the impeachment on the firſt charge 18.

The Houſe roſe at half paſt ſeven in the morning.

On May 19. the Houſe agreed to the following reſolutions, viz.

"That 8058l. 15s. 1¼d. be granted for defraying the expence of the proſecution of Warren Haſtings. Eſq;—15,000l. for expences of African forts and ſettlements.—2000l. for defraying expences of ſecuring the harbour of Catwater at Plymouth."

Mr Burgeſs ſaid, he meant to have made a motion relative the expence occaſioned by the proſecution of Mr Haſtings that day, but not ſeeing ſeveral gentlemen (the Managers) in their places, he would defer that motion until to-morrow, when he hoped they would be preſent.

Mr Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee upon the conſolidation act

act relative to hides, ſtuffs, and glaſs bottles, when the following reſolutions were read a firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to:

"That the duties now payable upon hides and ſkins dreſſed in oil do ceaſe. That a duty of 3 d. be laid upon every pound avoirdupois, of all ſheep and lamb ſkins dreſſed in oil in Great Britain, and 6 d. per pound on all other ſkins."

"A drawback of 3 d. on ſheep and lamb ſkins, and 6 d. upon all other ſkins manufactured and exported to foreign parts. A drawback of two thirds of the ſaid duties, to be allowed upon all ſkins which ſhall have been dreſſed in oil, and duly marked and exported as merchandiſe to foreign parts."

"That a duty of 3¼ d. per yard, be laid upon all ſtuffs, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed in Great Britain, other than thoſe excepted by the act 27 Geo. II."

"That all ſkins, the produce of Eaſt or Weſt Florida, imported, be permitted to be ſold by auction, free from duty."

"That the exciſe-duties upon foreign green glaſs bottles imported, do ceaſe."

"That an additional duty of cuſtoms of 4 s. 4 d. be paid on every cwt. of green glaſs bottles, imported from the European dominions of the French King."

The Houſe in a committee, May 21. Mr Pitt roſe and ſtated, that the law enacting certain duties on ſpirits would ceaſe in a few weeks, he therefore came forward to propoſe nearly the ſame again, except a few alterations which were neceſſary to be made to put the Engliſh and Scotch diſtiller on a fair footing in the London market. At preſent the Scotch diſtiller pays for every gallon of ſpirits imported into the Engliſh market 2s. 6d. but that not being an adequate duty to the duty paid by the Engliſh diſtiller, he ſhould propoſe as a fair equalizing duty 2s. 9d. per gallon. He meant alſo to propoſe an increaſe of the licence-duty on the ſtills in Scotland, but not in any manner to interfere with the ſpirits they import into the London market. The licence-duty now was, for every gallon of the ſtill to pay annually 1l. 10s.; that he ſhould move to be augmented to 3l. per gallon, with a deduction to be made when the ſtills were working for the Engliſh market, in ſuch a manner, that the ſtills at that time working ſhould pay no duty. He ſhould alſo propoſe that the London diſtiller, when working for the Scotch market, ſhould pay no duty, but that his ſpirits imported into the Scotch market ſhould there pay a duty per gallon adequate to the duty paid by the Scotch diſtiller in his own market. He conſidered that as far as it was poſſible to conſider the matter at preſent, the regulation he had ſuggeſted would open the markets fairly to both countries; but as it was a matter of great intricacy, he was free to acknowledge, that the preſent would be but tried as an experiment, and he ſhould therefore only move it to continue one year.—Mr Pitt moved ſeveral reſolutions, which were agreed to without any oppoſition; but on the laſt being put, for every gallon of Scotch ſpirits imported into the Engliſh market to pay 2s. 9d. per gallon,

Sir W. Cunnynghame oppoſed the reſolution, contending that it was an unfair duty; that 2s. 6d. was the full equaliſing duty; and that if the ſum laid on Scotch ſpirits was higher, it would be prohibiting them the Engliſh market.

Mr Pulteney was of the ſame opinion.

The Marquis of Graham contended, that if there was difference in the duties, it was in favour of the Scotch diſtiller.

Mr Skeen and Sir James Johnſtone wiſhed no diſtinctions to be made between the two countries; they wiſhed the duty in both to be equal; neither the Scotch diſtiller ruined by the Engliſh, nor the Engliſh by the Scotch.

Mr Pitt ſhewed the evils that were likely to reſult from a ſimilar duty, and a ſimilar mode of collecting it, which at preſent he declared impoſſible to be attended with any good conſequences.

Sir Adam Ferguſſon wiſhed to ſee an equal licence-duty in both countries.

Alderman Watſon ſaid, that even according to the preſent motion, the Scotch would have too great an advantage over the Engliſh diſtiller.

Mr Huſſey did not riſe to oppoſe the motion, but merely to ſuggeſt his fear that the revenue would be injured by the propoſed alteration.—The motion was agreed to.

The Houſe having reſolved into a committee, May 23. Mr Dundas roſe to lay before them the ſtate of the revenue ariſing from the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India. The amount of the revenues of the three

three prefidencies of Bengal, Madrafs, and Bombay, from the 1ft of May 1787, to the 1ft of May 1788, he ftated to be 7,154,282 l. Sterling. The demands upon this revenue for the fupport of the civil and military eftablifhments in India, including Bencoolen and the Prince of Wales's ifland (of both which he gave the moft flattering account), he faid, amounted to about 5,154,282 l. Sterling, fo that there would remain a furplus of two millions Sterling, to provide inveftments, and anfwer the other exigencies of the Company. From this furplus, he obferved, 154,000 l. muft be deducted to defray the charge of the four regiments lately raifed for the Company's fervice. The raifing and fending out thofe regiments appeared, he faid, now to be the more judicious, as the laft letters from Lord Cornwallis ftated the propriety, and even the neceffity of fuch a meafure. A further deduction of 14 lacks, he faid, muft be made to fupply the place of certain government-cuftoms, which orders had lately been fent out to abolifh; and alfo a further fum of 74,000 l. to anfwer fome military contingencies in India. After all thefe deductions, there would remain a clear fum of 1,802,000 l. to be difpofed of by the Company. How fuch a fum fhould be applied was the next confideration. Two great objects claimed a fhare in it, the purchafe of inveftments, and the difcharge of the Company's debts. If thefe two objects fhould come into competition, it would be but juftice that the debts fhould be difcharged firft: but for his part, he thought that the beft way to provide for the difcharge of them was by the increafe of inveftments; as, inftead of paying the debts in India, he thought it moft advifeable to make them payable in England; when, by laying out there in inveftments the money that fhould be appropriated for the difcharge of them, and fending it home in goods, the means of payment muft of courfe be increafed by the profit arifing from the fale. Within the laft year, he faid a debt of 169,875 l. had been difcharged; and there was the moft flattering profpect that the inveftments would in future be ftill greater than they had ever been in any period before. This very flattering profpect, he admitted, was founded on the continuance of peace; but the laft letters from Lord Cornwallis encouraged him to look for a continuance of that bleffing, from the very fatisfactory account they contained of the internal ftrength and fecurity of our provinces. Mr Dundas concluded by moving a ftring of refolutions on the difpofal of the furplus of the revenue.

Mr Huffey thought the committee not fufficiently informed to warrant any refolution till fome more papers fhould be laid upon the table.

Mr Francis faid a country could not be faid to be in a profperous fituation, if its revenue did not exceed its expenditure; and this he contended was not the cafe in India, notwithftanding the glofs the Right Hon. Gentleman had put upon our affairs in that quarter. It would be in vain to talk of the profperity of our provinces in India, when it was a known fact that there was an annual drain from Bengal only, of one million Sterling; a drain which muft in the end ruin the moft opulent country.

After fome converfation between Mr Grenville and Sir Grey Cooper, the refolutions were carried.

On May 26. Lord F. Campbell having brought up the report of the committee, Sir Grey Cooper made a few obfervations on one or two of the articles refpecting the debt which was ftated to be difcharged. The Hon. Baronet having paid many compliments to Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell, infifted that the plan of œconomy adopted by thofe gentlemen in their prefent fituation, owed its rife to a perfon of honour now in England (Sir John Macpherfon), on whom the government of India devolved in 1784. He only repeated this to refrefh the memory of the Houfe, as he did not find the name of that Hon. gentleman mentioned in the debate which took place on this fubject on Friday laft. As to the profperity of the Eaft India Company, he believed they were doing as well as could be fuppofed.

Mr Dundas faid, no man could poffibly hold the gentleman alluded to in higher eftimation than himfelf, but that he really thought if he mentioned the name of one gentleman, it would be juft to mention many more, which perhaps would have extended the fubject beyond the limits he had prefcribed to it.

The refolutions were then read a fecond time and agreed to.

Mr Smith then prefented a petition from the Eaft-India Company for an extenfion of their credit.

Next

Next day Mr Pitt intimated the reaſons which induced the Company to apply for permiſſion to extend their credit. There were two motives that gave riſe to this application. The firſt aroſe from the numerous demands upon the Company, in conſequence of the late war, which had embroiled their affairs ſo much, that the effects of it were ſtill felt by them. The ſecond reaſon was, the very conſiderable augmentation of their trade, which had taken place ſince the peace. Theſe reaſons rendered it very deſirable for the Company to extend their credit. They wiſhed to be enabled to raiſe 1,200,000l. by bonds. Of this ſum, they intended to employ 300,000l. in the China trade, 500,000l. in the liquidation of a debt due to the public, and the remainder in other uſeful purpoſes. He concluded with moving, that the Eaſt-India Company be permitted to raiſe a ſum not exceeding 1,200,000l. upon bonds, over and above the ſums which they are now authoriſed by law to raiſe in that way.

Mr Huſſey was of opinion, that the Company ſhould not be ſuffered to extend their credit, unleſs there were proved to be ſtrong grounds for it, without any riſque to the public of non-payment.

Sir Grey Cooper was unfriendly to the motion. He did not ſee any neceſſity for acceding to the prayer of the Company's petition. There was ſome danger of their finding a difficulty in diſcharging this additional debt.

Mr Nath. Smith entered into a ſtatement of the affairs of the Company, in which he endeavoured to demonſtrate the probability of a ſpeedy diſcharge of their debts. He alſo ſhewed the reaſonableneſs of their application to parliament for an extenſion of their credit, on account of the increaſe of their trade.

The motion was agreed to without a diviſion. On May 28. the Houſe ordered a bill to be brought in agreeable to the reſolution; and it paſſed on the 5th of June.

On May 9. Mr Pitt, after a few prefatory obſervations, and without giving any opinion on the ſubject, moved, that this Houſe will, early in the next ſeſſion, take into conſideration the petitions againſt the Slave trade, and deliberate on what may be proper to be done in that reſpect.

Mr Fox was ſorry, that the Rt Hon. Gentleman had given no opinion on the ſubject. For his part, his ſentiments were entirely inimical to the ſlave-trade, not only from principles of juſtice and humanity, but alſo from motives of ſound policy. He wiſhed to ſee ſo diſgraceful a traffic utterly deſtroyed.

Mr Pitt, May 23. preſented a copy of the treaty with Holland, in the Dutch language, with a tranſlation; and on the 25th he moved, that in the export and import of goods between Great Britain and the United Provinces, the privileges of the moſt favoured nations be granted to the latter; which was aſſented to.

Mr Burgeſs, May 27. obſerved, that, on account of the advanced ſtate of the preſent ſeſſion, it would be adviſeable to defer the further conſideration of his arreſt bill till the ſucceeding ſeſſion of parliament; which was agreed to.

ANECDOTE *from Mrs Piozzi's Letters.*

LORD Robert Manners told me a pretty ſtory here one day, *à propos* to nothing in the world; but I liked it, and will tell it you: he would have willingly ſworn to its truth. We were, ſays he, in the front of the battle at Fontenoy, when I obſerved my friend Honeywood endeavouring to cleave down a ſoldier of the enemy: but his hanger ſticking faſt in the ſhoulder, the fellow gained power to thruſt him through the ſide with his bayonet, while another ſtruck him on the head and face with a ſabre, ſo that he immediately dropped. My attention being called away to annoy others and defend myſelf, *I thought no more on't*; but next day, when the waggons were carrying off the wounded, I ſaw Honeywood on one of them, with half a dozen of ſoldiers lying a-top of him.—Poor fellow, ſays I to myſelf, thou art done for now, ſure enough. But what was my ſurpriſe when we came to Hanau, in receiving a meſſage, with Mr Honeywood's compliments, and deſired I would come and ſee his wounds dreſſed. I went directly—"And now, Bob," cries the gallant creature, "and thou ſhalt ſee my brains; and Middleton the ſurgeon here ſhall bear witneſs that I have ſome."

Was not this a fine courageous fellow? We have a loſs of Lord Robert; I loved his ſtories paſſionately; and if one is to expect truth and honour at all in this world, it is from an old general officer, with grey hairs and crutches, who ſcorned falſehood in his youth, and muſt abhor it in his age.

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Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the battle off La Hogue till the capture of the French and Spanish fleets at Vigo. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bt, Baron of Exchequer in Scotland. Vol. 2 4to. 12s. 6d. Bell and Creech, Edinburgh; Strahan and Cadell, London.

IN his preface, Sir John gives the following account of his hiſtorical memoirs:

"Fourteen years ago I publiſhed a volume, with my vouchers; part of which laſt, after ſome journies to Paris, I got, by an order of the French court, from the *depot des affaires etrangeres*; a place to which no Britiſh ſubject, except myſelf, was ever admitted. It is eaſy to attack a man who can produce no witneſs for himſelf. It was ſpread about with much malevolence and induſtry, that I had forged the French papers; and, had it not been for the generoſity of Lord North, who ſaid in parliament that the copies had been in his hands before they came to mine, theſe reports, ſtrengthened by the number of publications made to give them credit, might have been believed. I am ſo weak as to confeſs that this accident, together with the uneaſineſs which I found my diſcoveries had created in families with whom I lived in friendſhip, diſcouraged me; and I reſolved to leave the reſt of my papers with my family, to publiſh, or not, as they ſhould think fit, after my death; and ſome parts of them, which I had given in print to my friends for their opinion, I ſuppreſſed.

But ſeeing England lately (as I thought) on the brink of ruin, becauſe ſhe was on the brink of a continental war, I ſent another volume to be publiſhed, becauſe I thought that the pictures of miſery, even amid ſucceſs, which the continental wars of the two grand alliances preſent, might make the public attend to the proſpect before them. But if the war ſhould take place, I imagined that ſome of the papers which I had written, pointed out weak parts in the French and Spaniſh monarchies, which England might take advantage of in the courſe of the war, and which had not been ſufficiently if at all attended to by others. Theſe are chiefly to be found in the notes and the appendix; and I account them the beſt part of the publication, becauſe the moſt uſeful. It may be thought, that the ideas contained in them ſhould have been conveyed to miniſters rather than to the public: but I have generally obſerved this difference between the public and miniſters, that the former ſees what is right or wrong in propoſed meaſures through a pure air; whereas the latter, from want of time, and the arts of others, ſee them, for the moſt part, through the medium of thoſe who ſurround them. But, after one half of the book was printed, the people were informed that they had eſcaped the fiery gulph, and therefore I ſtopped printing the remainder; but ſtopped at the deſtruction of the French and Spaniſh fleets at Vigo: an intereſting period of hiſtory to Britain, becauſe it leads to many important conſequences, to which I have endeavoured to draw the public attention.

If other authors were as ingenuous as I am, they would acknowledge, that not to publiſh a book, which is dreſſed as far as I can dreſs any thing, is printed, and always looks lovely in the eyes of its author, is a piece of ſelf-denial almoſt above human nature; and therefore, although the occaſion that called for the book is ſaid to be over, I have thrown it upon the public, which it was ſincerely intended to ſerve."

The firſt, indeed the great idea which obtrudes itſelf all through the work on the mind of the reader, is a melancholy and humiliating one—that during the period he treats of, ſcarce one character in England, however ennobled by birth, elevated by fortune, or advanced by royal favour, but was abaſed by duplicity, ſunk by corruption, and degraded by treachery. —We look with aſtoniſhment at names, which have ſo long remained unimpeached, convicted by that moſt undeniable of all teſtimonies, their own, of ſuch infamous conduct, as would ſhame the ſenate of Rome in the days of Jugurtha; and are almoſt tempted, in the words of the hiſtoriſt, to brand our country as a *monſtrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiis*. A Marlborough in the army, a Ruſſell in the fleet, a Carmarthen and a Rocheſter in the cabinet, ſhuffling and equivocating; this day clamorous for meaſures, which the next they laboured to impede; planning expeditions, and in the inſtant betraying them to France; oſcillating between William and James; traitors to the monarch whom themſelves had introduced, without ſerving him whom they had compelled to abdicate; affix an everlaſting ſtigma on the peerage, the nation, and human nature.—Such accuſatione

tions as theſe are not lightly to be taken up; but Sir John appears to have been ſufficiently careful in his aſſertions, that they go not beyond the original papers ſtill remaining; and has indeed collected ſuch a maſs of evidence, as muſt remove all doubt on the ſubject.

But let us hear his own words:

"The year 1694 is made remarkable by an event which, without the aid of any other cauſe, accounts for all the bad ſucceſs of King William's war, both by land and ſea, though conducted by a prince of abilities, commanding a people enriched by long peace, and unbroke by war; becauſe it proves that his councils were betrayed to Louis XIV. by the greateſt perſons in his ſervice.

The difficulty of forcing the French to general actions in the open ſea, the impoſſibility of blocking up their fleets for any conſiderable time at Breſt in the ſtormy ſea of the bay of Biſcay, or at Toulon, in the ſwelling ſea of the Gulph of Lyons, had ſatisfied the King, that the only way to conquer the fleets of France was in their own harbours; and the ſufferings of the trade of England, which not only weakened the nation, but impaired the revenue, and which had ariſen greatly from the vicinity of Breſt to the Engliſh coaſts, made him reſolve to attack that place, by making a lodgement on the neck of land which ſeparates the road of Breſt from the road of Cameret, and commands the bay, the harbour, and the river; but his intention was betrayed to the late King, by intelligence in the ſpring from Lord Godolphin, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and afterwards by a letter from Lord Marlborough, eldeſt lieutenant-general in the ſervice, of date the 4th of May, in the ſame way as a project againſt Toulon was betrayed two years afterwards by Lord Sunderland. Marlborough's letter, with a ſtrange endeavour, yet natural deſire, even in the moſt wicked, to reconcile their profligacy with their duty, in their own eyes, and thoſe of others, contained the following words: "This will be a great advantage to England. But no advantage can prevent, or ever ſhall prevent me from informing you of all that I believe to be for your ſervice. Therefore you may make your own uſe of this intelligence, which you may depend upon being exactly true." But the letter from Gen. Sackfield to Lord Mellfort, which incloſed that from Lord Marlborough, ſpoke out more plainly the advantage which the intelligence given to James would prove to France. The words are: "I ſend the letter by an expreſs, judging it to be of the utmoſt conſequence for the ſervice of the King my maſter, and conſequently for the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty." The evidence of Lord Sunderland's treachery (for the evidence of ſuch extraordinary facts ſhould be referred to) is to be found in a letter from the Earl of Arran, his ſon-in-law, to King James; the treachery of Godolphin, in Captain Lloyd's report of his negotiations in England to King James; and of Lord Marlborough, in his letter to King James, and General Sackfield's letter incloſing it to Lord Mellfort; all lately publiſhed by Mr M'Pherſon. The originals of the two laſt letters are not in exiſtence in the Scots College at Paris, where the other two papers are. But the copies were found among the other official papers of Nairne, under-ſecretary of ſtate to Lord Mellfort, and one of them has an interlineation in Lord Mellfort's hand-writing. And, in King James's Memoirs, I have ſeen a memorandum in his own hand-writing, that Lord Churchill had, on the 4th of May, given him information of the deſign upon Breſt. I was told by the late Principal Gordon, of the Scots College at Paris, that, during the hoſtilities between the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Oxford, near the end of the Queen's reign, Lord Oxford, who had got intelligence of the Duke's letter, and pretended, at that time, to be in the intereſts of the exiled family, applied for, and got an order for the original; and that his making the Duke know that his life was in his hands, was the cauſe of the Duke's going into a voluntary exile to Bruſſels in the year 1712: And indeed ſo extraordinary a ſtep as that exile muſt have had an extraordinary cauſe. It is known too from the hiſtory of the times, that there was a private meeting between the Duke and Lord Oxford, at Mr Thomas Harley's houſe, to which the Duke came by a back-door, immediately after which he left England. I have alſo heard from the late Archbiſhop of York, grandſon to the Earl of Oxford, that he had been informed, that the Ducheſs of Marlborough, after the death of thoſe two perſons, had contrived to get the letter from Lord Oxford's papers, and deſtroyed it."

This is ſufficiently curious, but it is not all:

"In the year 1695, amidſt the attention of Parliament to theſe internal objects, the minds of people in London were ſurpriſed almoſt in an inſtant, with the double alarm of an intended invaſion from France, and of an aſſaſſination of their Sovereign. In the end of the year 1693, the adherents of the late King in England had preſſed the French King, in a tone of impatience which almoſt bordered upon indecency, for an invaſion of England. The reaſons on which they founded the probable ſucceſs of it, were, "That the Engliſh fleet was to ſail in the ſpring, to convoy the merchantmen thro' the Straights: that the troops would be ſent in the ſpring to the King in Flanders, by which there would not be above four thouſand left to defend England: that the fodder in the country could not then be conſumed: that the annual ſupplies voted by Parliament, could not by that time be brought into the treaſury: that the approaching invaſions with which William had threatened France in a late ſpeech to Parliament, would make it natural for the French to ſend troops to the ſea-coaſts, without any ſuſpicion of their being intended for any other purpoſe than to oppoſe them; and that the nation was full of diſcontents, occaſioned by the miſmanagements of the fleet and of Ireland and Scotland, the ſufferings of trade, and a war without glory." They aſked at firſt 30,000 men, but afterwards came down to twenty, and in the end to twelve thouſand; and in order to remove the difficulty of tranſporting horſes, they engaged to have them ready in England, becauſe that country was full of horſes proper either for draught or for war; and in war, from the weight of ſome, and the ſpirit of others, proper either for the charge or the ſkirmiſh. The chief perſons who uſed theſe ſolicitations, were the Queen's uncle Lord Clarendon, the Lords Litchfield, Lindſay Ld Chamberlain, Yarmouth, Montgomery ſon to the Marquis of Powis, Aylesbury, Poulet, Sunderland, Arran ſon to the Duke of Hamilton, Breadalbane, and Forbes; Sir William Perkins, a citizen of great wealth; Sir John Friend, a gentleman of eſtate, one of the ſix clerks in chancery, and who had made himſelf remarkable by his violence on the Tory ſide during the parliaments of Charles the Second; Major-General Sir John Fenwick; Sir Andrew Forreſter; Sir Theophilus Oglethrope; Mr Penn, the famous quaker, who uſed the beſt argument to perſuade Louis to an invaſion, for he ſaid, that one army in England would have more effect to break the league againſt France, than three any where elſe; Mr Stroude of Somerſetſhire; Colonel Selwyn; Sir John Knight; the Colonels Roe and Parker; Lieut. Colonel Grenville ſon to the Earl of Bath; and Ferguſſon the Scotch Clergyman, who had made himſelf ſo remarkable by the part he had acted in the Ryehouſe plot, and who now enjoyed a place under King William, but not ſuited, as he thought, to his ſervices and dangers. All theſe men engaged to raiſe inſurrections in different parts of the kingdom; and Sir William Perkins anſwered for the two regiments of city militia who guarded the Tower, and Sir John Friend, for a company of city clergymen, who were to dethrone a Proteſtant Prince. But the late King, in order to ſatisfy himſelf of the ſentiments of perſons more near to the palace, ſent over Capt. Lloyd of the navy, groom of his bed-chamber, who had ſhewn ſo much addreſs in his negotiations with ſeveral of them before the battle off La Hogue. Lord Marlborough, with the experience of a ſoldier, ſaid to Lloyd, "That the invaſion ought to be made with twenty-five thouſand troops and ſeven thouſand ſpare arms, and that the time of making the attempt was indifferent, provided it was accompanied with that force." Lord Godolphin, with the intelligence of a man of buſineſs, adviſed "the invaſion to be put off till the autumn, becauſe a ſufficiency of French tranſports could be more eaſily collected in the courſe of the ſummer; and in the mean time the intended attack upon Breſt, of which he had given information to King James, would make it neceſſary for the French to have a great number of forces at that place, which they might afterwards carry where they pleaſed; the great ſhips of the Engliſh fleet would in autumn be laid up in harbour for the winter ſeaſon, and their ſeamen diſperſed, and their ſmall ſhips gone to take care of their convoys of merchantmen." Admiral Ruſſell, who commanded the fleet, uſed the following expreſſions, which I tranſcribe literally from Lloyd's report of his negotiations to King James: "That, by God! he would undertake the buſineſs, and would communicate to

to Lord Marlborough from time to time the progreſs that he made." When urged by Lloyd either to join the French fleet, or to let it paſs, he, with the diſdain of an officer and of an Engliſhman, refuſed to do either, and ſwearing according to the manner of his ſea companions, added, "That he would do the buſineſs, but do it himſelf alone." And when preſſed to explain what he would do, he preſerved the obſtinate ſilence of a man habituated to the poſſeſſion of deſpotic power on his own element; only repeating "that he would undertake the buſineſs, and that Lord Shrewſbury and Ld Marlborough ſhould be judges of his actions." But Lloyd received moſt encouragement from a circumſtance of which the old Counteſs of Shrewſbury (whoſe ſon he could not ſee without equal danger to both in the conſpicuous ſituation of ſecretary of ſtate, in which Lord Shrewſbury then ſtood), informed him, that William was to go to Holland early in the ſpring, and to leave the government in the hands of his conſort, who would implicitly follow the advices of the Lords Carmarthen and Shrewſbury, that is to ſay, of the two beſt friends whom the late King had in England. It is not ſingular that Lloyd did not at this time ſee or hear of Lord Sunderland; becauſe the late King concealed from almoſt all, his ſecret correſpondence with Sunderland, which was conducted ſolely through Lord Arran his ſon-in-law, being aſhamed to let others know that he had any connection with a man who had deceived and betrayed him. Sunderland at this time poſſeſſed much of the confidence of King William, becauſe he had reconciled the Whigs to him, and him to the Whigs; ſo that he ſtood in the moſt ſingular of all ſituations, employed and truſted by two rival Princes, both of whom were aſhamed to avow their connections with him.

Other circumſtances, not ſingular indeed, but curious in the intrigues of that period, appear in the papers of King James in the Scots College at Paris; for while both Whigs and Tories were ſoliciting Louis to an invaſion of England, the Tories were warning James to put no confidence in the Whigs, and the Whigs warning him to put as little in the Tories. Lord Marlborough endeavoured to inſtil into the mind of James ſuſpicions of Admiral Ruſſell, in order to ſhew the ſincerity of his own attachment. The Court of St Germains was divided into two parties, called Compounders and Non compounders, headed by two Scotſmen, Lord Middleton and Lord Melfort, one of whom maintained that King James ſhould make conceſſions to the liberties of his people, in order to be reſtored; the other that he ſhould not. And on theſe principles the two parties diſputed, hated and ſuſpected each other, as heartily as if they had been in poſſeſſion of all the great offices at Whitehall. Men in England, too, aſked and intrigued at St Germains for the future diſpoſal of places and honours in England, as if the power of conferring them had been already in him to whom the applications were made."

Such infamous treachery may make us doubt the integrity of every Stateſman, and is indeed almoſt another fall of man. E.

The Obſerver. Being a collection of moral, literary, and familiar Eſſays. vol. 4. 8*vo.* 4*s.* Dilly.

THIS is a continuation of the elegant eſſays which have been already publiſhed in three volumes. The author appears all through them to be a man of a good heart, and a ſound head, with a great ſtore of learning, perhaps indeed too much for ſuch a publication as the preſent. Seven of his eſſays being employed in a kind of *catalogue raiſonnee* of Greek comic poets, whoſe works exiſt but in fragments, cannot be very intereſting to the generality of readers. In his "Short review of events in the reign of Charles I. introductory to the great rebellion," Mr Cumberland ſhews a genuine ſpirit of liberty, with a due deference to the forms of our conſtitution; and his "Review of Ben Jonſon's comedy of *The Fox*," is perhaps his pleaſanteſt eſſay. The opinion of ſuch a man, "himſelf a muſe," is of great weight; and he ſhews himſelf not leſs a critic than a poet. From criticiſm Mr Cumberland riſes to the defence of Chriſtianity againſt Deiſts and Jews, in which he diſplays a becoming earneſtneſs for the cauſe he undertakes, at the ſame time that he happily avoids any thing like polemic warmth. To this ſucceeds his ſtory of "Ned Drowſy," which has the great fault of being too long, though it is unfiniſhed—The *name* is ominous. His "Obſervations upon the Paſſions," addreſſed to the ladies, is a ſprightly and an elegant *ba-*

gatelle,

gatelle, which we inſert for the entertainment of our readers. E.

" I think the ladies will not accuſe me of buſying myſelf in impertinent remarks upon their dreſs and attire, for indeed it is not to their perſons my ſervices are devoted, but to their minds: if I can add to them any thing ornamental, or take from them any thing unbecoming, I ſhall gain my wiſh; the reſt I ſhall leave to their milliners and mantuamakers.

Now if I have any merit with them for not intruding upon their toilets, let them ſhew me ſo much complaiſance, as not to read this paper whilſt they are engaged in thoſe occupations, which I have never before interrupted; for as I intend to talk with them a little metaphyſically, I would not wiſh to divide their attention, nor ſhall I be contented with leſs than the whole.

In the firſt place, I muſt tell them, gentle though they be, that human nature is ſubject to a variety of paſſions; ſome of theſe are virtuous paſſions; ſome on the contrary, I am afraid are evil; there are however a number of intermediate propenſities, moſt of which might alſo be termed paſſions, which by proper influence of reaſon may become very uſeful allies to any one ſingle virtue, when in danger of being overpowered by a hoſt of foes: at the ſame time they are as capable of being kidnapped by the enemies of reaſon, and, when inliſted in the ranks of the inſurgents, ſeldom fail to turn the fate of the battle, and commit dreadful havock in the peaceful quarters of the invaded virtue. It is apparent then that all theſe intermediate propenſities are a kind of balancing powers, which ſeem indeed to hold a neutrality in moral affairs, but, holding it with arms in their hands, cannot be ſuppoſed to remain impartial ſpectators of the fray, and therefore muſt be either with us, or againſt us.

I ſhall make myſelf better underſtood when I proceed to inſtance them, and I will begin with that, which has been called the univerſal paſſion, The love of Fame.

I preſume no lady will diſavow this propenſity; I would not wiſh her to attempt it; let her examine it however; let her firſt enquire to what point it is likely to carry her before ſhe commits herſelf to its conduct: if it is to be her guide to that fame only, which excels in faſhionable diſſipation, figures in the firſt circles of the gay world, and is the loadſtone to attract every libertine of high life into the ſphere of its activity, it is a traiterous guide, and is ſeducing her to a precipice, that will ſooner or later be the grave of her happineſs: on the contrary, if it propoſes to avoid theſe dangerous purſuits, and recommends a progreſs through paths leſs tempting to the eye perhaps, but terminated by ſubſtantial comforts, ſhe may ſecurely follow a propenſity, which cannot miſlead her, and indulge a paſſion, which will be the moving ſpring of all her actions, and but for which her nature would want energy, and her character be no otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed than by avoidance of vice without the grace and merit of any poſitive virtue. I can hardly ſuppoſe, if it was put to a lady's choice at her outſet into life, which kind of fame ſhe would be diſtinguiſhed for, good or evil, but that ſhe would at once prefer the good. I muſt believe ſhe would acknowledge more gratification in being ſignalized as the beſt wife, the beſt mother, the moſt exemplary woman of her time, than in being pointed out in all circles ſhe frequents, as the moſt faſhionable rake, the beſt dreſſed voluptuary in the nation. If this be rightly conjectured, why will not every woman, who has her choice to make, direct her ambition to thoſe objects which will give her moſt ſatisfaction when attained? There can be no reaſon but becauſe it impoſes on her ſome ſelf-denials by the way, which ſhe has not fortitude to ſurmount; and it is plain ſhe does not love fame well enough to be at much pains in acquiring it; her ambition does not reach at noble objects, her paſſion for celebrity is no better than that of a buffoon's, who, for the vanity of being conſpicuous, ſubmits to be contemptible.

Friendſhip is a word which has a very captivating ſound, but is by no means of a decided quality; it may be friend or foe as reaſon and true judgement ſhall determine for it. If I were to decry all female friendſhips in the lump, it might ſeem a harſh ſentence, and yet it will ſeriouſly behove every parent to keep ſtrict watch over this propenſity in the early movements of the female mind. I am not diſpoſed to expatiate upon its dangers very particularly; they are ſufficiently known to people of experience and diſcretion; but attachments muſt be ſtemmed in their beginnings; keep off correſpondents from your daughters as you would

would keep off the peſtilence: romantic miſſes, ſentimental noveliſts, and ſcribbling pedants, overturn each others heads with ſuch eternal rhapſodies about friendſhip, and refine upon nonſenſe with ſuch an affectation of enthuſiaſm, that if it has not been the parent's ſtudy to take early precautions againſt all ſuch growing propenſities, it will be in vain to oppoſe the torrent, when it carries all before it, and overwhelms the paſſions with its force.

Senſibility is a mighty favourite with the fair ſex; it is an amiable friend or a very dangerous foe to virtue: let the female who profeſſes it, be careful how ſhe makes too full a diſplay of her weakneſs; for this is ſo very ſoft and inſinuating a propenſity, that it will be found in moſt female gloſſaries as a ſynonymous term for love itſelf; in fact, it is little leſs than the *nomme-de-guerre*, which that inſidious adventurer takes upon him in all firſt approaches; the paſs-word in all thoſe ſkirmiſhing experiments, which young people make upon each other's affections, before they proceed to plainer declarations; it is the whet-ſtone, upon which love ſharpens and prepares his arrows: if any lady makes a certain ſhow of ſenſibility in company with her admirer, he muſt be a very dull fellow, if he does not know how to turn the weapon from himſelf to her. Now ſenſibility aſſumes a different character when it is taken into the ſervice of benevolence, or made the centinel of modeſty; in one caſe, it gives the ſpring to pity, in the other, the alarm to diſcretion; but whenever it aſſails the heart by ſoft ſeduction to beſtow that pity and relief, which diſcretion does not want and purity ought not to grant, it ſhould be treated as a renegado and a ſpy, which, under the maſk of charity, would impoſe upon credulity for the vileſt purpoſes, and betray the heart by flattering it to its ruin.

Vanity is a paſſion, to which I think I am very complaiſant, when I admit it to a place amongſt theſe convertible propenſities, for it is as much as I can do to find any occupation for it in the family concerns of virtue. Perhaps if I had not known Vaneſſa I ſhould not pay it even this ſmall compliment: it can, however, do ſome under-offices in the houſehold of generoſity, of chearfulneſs, hoſpitality, and certain other reſpectable qualities: it is little elſe than an officious, civil, ſilly thing, that runs on errands for its betters, and is content to be paid with a ſmile for its good will, by thoſe who have too much good ſenſe to ſhow it any real reſpect: when it is harmleſs, it would be hard to wound it out of wantonneſs; when it is miſchievous, there is merit in chaſtiſing it with the whip of ridicule: a lap dog may be endured, if he is inoffenſive and does not annoy the company, but a ſnappiſh, barking pett, though in a lady's arms, deſerves to have his ears pulled for his impertinence.

Delicacy is a ſoft name, and fine ladies, who have a proper contempt for the vulgar, are very willing to be thought endowed with ſenſes more refined and exquiſite than nature ever meant to give them; their nerves are ſuſceptible in the extreme, and they are of conſtitutions ſo irritable, that *the very winds of heaven* muſt not be allowed *to viſit their face too roughly*. I have ſtudied this female favourite with ſome attention, and I am not yet able to diſcover any one of its good qualities; I do not perceive the merit of ſuch exquiſite fibres, nor have I obſerved that the ſlendereſt ſtrings are apt to produce the ſweeteſt ſounds, when applied to inſtruments of harmony; I preſume the female heart ſhould be ſuch an harmonious inſtrument, when touched by the parent, the friend, the huſband; but how can theſe expect a concert of ſweet ſounds to be excited from a thing, which is liable to be jarred and put out of tune by every breath of air? It may be kept in its caſe, like an old-faſhioned virginal, which no body knows, or even wiſhes to know, how to touch: it can never be brought to bear its part in a family concert, but muſt hang by the wall, or at beſt be a ſolo inſtrument for the remainder of its days.

Baſhfulneſs, when it is attached to modeſty, will be regarded with the eye of candour and cheared with the ſmile of encouragement; but baſhfulneſs is a hireling, and is ſometimes diſcovered in the livery of pride, oftentimes in the caſt-off trappings of affectation; pedantry is very apt to bring it into company, and fly, ſecret conſciouſneſs will frequently *bluſh becauſe it underſtands*. I do not ſay I have much to lay to it's charge, for it is not apt to be troubleſome in polite ſocieties, nor do I commonly meet it even in the youngeſt of the female ſex. There is a great deal of bluſhing, I confeſs, in all the circles of fine ladies, but then it is ſo univerſal a bluſh, and withal ſo permanent, that I am far from imputing it always

ways to baſhfulneſs, when the cheeks of the fair are tinged with roſes. However, though it is ſometimes an impoſtor, and for that reaſon may deſerve to be diſmiſſed, I cannot help having a conſideration for one, that has in paſt times been the handmaid of beauty; and therefore as merit has taken modeſty into her ſervice, I would recommend to ignorance to put baſhfulneſs into full pay and employment.

Politeneſs is a charming propenſity, and I would wiſh the fine ladies to indulge it, if it were only by way of contraſt between themſelves and the fine gentlemen they conſort with. I do not think it is altogether becoming for a lady to plant herſelf in the centre of a circle with her back to the fire, and expect every body to be warmed by the contemplation of her figure or the reflection of her countenance; at the ſame time, I am free to confeſs it an attitude, by which the man of high breeding is conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed, and is charming to behold, when ſet off with the proper accompaniments of leather breeches, tight boots, and a jockey waiſtcoat. I will not deny, however, but I have ſeen this practiſed by ladies, who have acquitted themſelves with great ſpirit on the occaſion; but then it cannot be done without certain male accoutrements, and preſuppoſes a ſlouched hat, half-boots, ſhort waiſtcoat, and riding dreſs, not to omit broad metal buttons with great letters engraved on them, or the ſignature of ſome hunt, with the indiſpenſable appendages of two long dangling watch-chains, which ſerve to mark the double value people of faſhion put upon their time, and alſo ſhew the encouragement beſtowed upon the arts: with theſe implements the work may be done even by a female artiſt, but it is an art I wiſh no young lady to ſtudy; and I hope the preſent profeſſors will take no more pupils, whilſt the academies of Humphries and Mendoza are kept open for accompliſhments, which I think upon the whole are altogether as becoming. Politeneſs, as I conceive, conſiſts in putting people at their eaſe in your company, and being at your eaſe in theirs. Modern practice, I am afraid, is apt to miſplace this proceſs; for I obſerve every body in faſhionable life polite enough to ſtudy their own eaſe, but I do not ſee much attention paid to that part of the rule which ought to be firſt obſerved: it is well calculated for thoſe who are adepts in it; but if ever ſuch an out-of-the-way thing as a modeſt perſon comes within its reach, the aukward novice is ſure to be diſtreſſed, and whilſt every body about him ſeems repoſing on a bed of down, he alone is picketted upon a ſeat of thorns. Till this ſhall be reformed by the ladies, who profeſs to underſtand politeneſs, I ſhall turn back to my red book of forty years ago, to ſee what relicts of the old court are yet amongſt us, and take the mothers for my models in preference to their daughters. OBSERVER.

Memoirs of the celebrated Dwarf, Joſeph Boruwlaſki, a Poliſh Gentleman; containing a faithful and curious account of his Birth, Education, Marriage, Travels, and Voyages. Written by himſelf. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *boards.* Becket, &c. *To be had likewiſe of the Author,* No 162. *Strand.*

WE ſhall extract from the book ſome account of this gentleman; for ſuch he evidently appears to be, both from his birth, education, and accompliſhments.

"I was born in the environs of Chaliez, the capital of Pekucia, in Poliſh Ruſſia, in November 1739. My parents were of the middle ſize; they had five ſons and one daughter; and by one of thoſe freaks of nature, which it is impoſſible to account for, or perhaps to find another inſtance of in the annals of the human ſpecies, three of theſe children grew to above the middle ſtature, whilſt the two others, like myſelf, reached only that of children in general at the age of four or five years.

I am the third of this aſtoniſhing family. My eldeſt brother, who at this time is about ſixty, is near three inches taller than I am; he has conſtantly enjoyed a robuſt conſtitution, and has ſtill ſtrength and vigour much above his ſize and age; he has lived a long time with the Caſtelane Inowloſka, who honours him with her eſteem and bounty; and finding in him ability and ſenſe enough, has intruſted him with the ſtewardſhip and management of her affairs.

My ſecond brother was of a weak and delicate frame; he died at twenty-ſix, being at that time five feet ten inches high. Thoſe who came into the world after me, were alternately tall and ſhort: among them was a female who died of the ſmall pox at the age of twenty-two. She was at that time only two feet two inches high, and to a lovely figure united an admirably well proportioned ſhape.

It was eaſy to judge from the very inſtant

ſtant of my birth, that I ſhould be extremely ſhort, being at that time only eight inches high; yet notwithſtanding this diminutive proportion, I was neither weak nor puny: on the contrary, my mother, who ſuckled me, has often declared that none of her children gave her leſs trouble. I walked, and was able to ſpeak, at about the age common to other infants, and my growth was progreſſively as follows:

At one year I was 11 inches high, Engliſh meaſure.

At three	1 foot	2 inches.
At ſix -	1	5
At ten -	1	9
At fifteen	2 feet	1
At twenty	2	4
At twenty-five	2	11
At thirty	3	3

This is the ſize at which I remained fixed, without having afterwards increaſed half a quarter of an inch; by which the aſſertion of ſome naturaliſts proves falſe, viz. that dwarfs grow during all their lifetime. If this inſtance were inſufficient, I could cite that of my brother, who, like me, grew till thirty; and like me, at that age, ceaſed to grow taller."

The hiſtory and adventures of this extraordinary perſonage are almoſt as uncommon as his figure and diminutive ſtature. His family having been ruined, and he being a ſprightly, ſenſible, and pleaſing little mortal, was taken into the protection of ſome perſons of the firſt rank in his own country; but whoſe favour he unfortunately loſt, at about the age of twenty, by falling in love with, and marrying a young lady of beauty and merit; by whom he has had two children.

For ſome years after his marriage, he was chiefly ſupported by preſents from his illuſtrious friends and patrons, together with an annuity given him by the King of Poland. He alſo received conſiderable emolument from the concerts which were ſet on foot, for his benefit, at ſeveral courts in Germany, &c; but theſe reſources proving rather precarious, he liſtened to the joint advice of Sir R. Murray Keith, then and now Britiſh ambaſſador at Vienna, the Prince de Kaunitz, and the Baron de Breteuil, to pay a viſit to England, where they aſſured him he was likely to meet with the moſt generous reception; and he was promiſed letters of recommendation to the greateſt perſonages at the Britiſh court. Accordingly he and his family arrived in London, by the way of France, &c. in March 1782. Among his recommendatory letters, thoſe directed to the Duke and Ducheſs of Devonſhire procured him their very kind and powerful patronage. He was likewiſe introduced to the Royal family, from whom he received ſeveral diſtinguiſhed favours. Preſents and benefactions, however, being no certain proviſion for the permanent and comfortable maintenance of a family, Mr Boruwlaſki very naturally grew anxious, and the moſt humiliating ſentiments took ſuch poſſeſſion of his mind, that he at length followed the advice of thoſe who propoſed his exhibiting himſelf, firſt at one guinea, then at five ſhillings, and then at half a crown.

Thus has our little hero been decently ſupported, as he very properly expreſſes it, during the ſix years that he has lived in England; but we fear, from his account, that by this time the edge of curioſity being blunted, his income has ſuffered a conſiderable diminution. Among other unfortunate events, a diſhoneſt ſervant eloped with trinkets and valuables to a large amount; and, which proved ſtill worſe, a falſe report of his accumulating a fortune in this country having reached the ears of the King of Poland, he diſcontinued Mr Boruwlaſki's penſion.

This well written narrative is concluded by the following "painful reflections," and pathetic addreſs to England.

"Such is the picture of what is paſt: it is eaſy to ſee how pains are mingled with pleaſures, fears with hopes; but what is the fate I am to expect?—Am I doomed to be for ever the ſport of neceſſity, the ſlave of the moment?—Though I ſhould ſubmit to this humiliating idea, would it lead to the hope of ſecuring in future a decent maintenance for my wife and children? I have but a weak conſtitution; the weight of years grows every day more preſſing; ſhould I be ſnatched away from my family, what will become of them? Whoſe aſſiſtance can they claim? Am I deſtined to have on my laſt day nothing in view, but the miſery and woe of all that is dear to me? Theſe are the pains and inquietudes which aſſail my heart, and daſh with bitterneſs the moments of joy that I derive from my family. Had I been formed like other mortals, I could, like moſt of them, have ſubſiſted by induſtry and labour; but my ſtature has irrevocably excluded me from the common circle of ſociety: nay, but few peo-

ple only ſeem to take notice of my being a man, an honeſt man, a man of feeling. How painful are theſe reflections!

O beneficent and generous nation!—ſhould I ſink under my griefs, I recommend to you my wife and children,—my children, who came into life among you!—if I am not at the end of my career, then I muſt repair to other climates, where, yielding to my deſtiny, I will ſubmit to that fate which ſeems to await me; but I will take with me every where, will cherish, and carefully keep in the inmoſt receſſes of my heart, the grateful ſentiments which your repeated favours have excited in me."

Mr Boruwlaſki has written this work in French, in which language it is here printed, with an Engliſh tranſlation on the oppoſite pages, by Mr Des Carrieres. A copperplate frontiſpiece is given, repreſenting our amiable hero, with his lady, and one of their children, in a family ſcene.

We have not yet had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Mr Boruwlaſki, but we are informed that this print affords a good reſemblance of his perſon. Of his pleaſing manners and agreeable converſation (of which we have heard a moſt advantageous account), a judgement can only be formed by paying him a viſit; and *that* we have reſolved to do, at the firſt convenient opportunity: mean time, we thank him for the pleaſure he has afforded us by a peruſal of his Memoirs, which, from the number of agreeable anecdotes of eminent perſons, of both ſexes*, have many of the graces of a well-told tale, with all the advantages and merit of truth:—for we have not the leaſt diſtruſt of his veracity, in any circumſtance of the narrative. *Month. Rev.*

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A ſtatement of facts, occaſional of, and relative to the late diſturbances at the theatre-royal, Edinburgh. By James Fennell. 1s. *Ainſlies.*

Letters on Education, [p. 264.]

LETTER VII.

"Reaſon panders will." SHAKESPEARE.

SIR, *April* 17 1786.

SOME few years ſince, the young people uſed to have philoſophical diſputes among themſelves, about the *foundation of morality*—the *origin of evil*—*fit* and *unfit*—*right* and *wrong*—the *good of ſociety*, &c. But the WISE OBSERVERS of the preſent day take the liberty of ſaying, that the youth now follow the *wrong* without any *diſpute*—nay, and that *too*, long before they know what is *right*. Upon this head, however, I will argue, for the ſake of my young friends, with any of your moral philoſophers. What they call *wrong*, I poſitively aver to be *right*; and I hope I may be allowed to be the *eldeſt diſputant* whatever, upon the ſubject of the *origin of evil*, and *right* and *wrong*, if that gives any claim of reſpect to opinion. Human life, Sir, is too ſhort for metaphyſical diſputes and enquiries; and my young friends are *right* to follow their own inclinations, without giving themſelves the trouble of thinking about what is *fit*, or what is *wrong*. But even without my aſſiſtance, if any of my young friends ſhould be attacked by theſe faſtidious moraliſts, they can defend themſelves by *unanſwerable argument*. For inſtance, upon the ſubject with which I concluded my laſt letter. There is nothing more common than to hear *youth of modern honour* and *faſhion* uſe this argument for female ſeduction:

"Why, ſuch a plan, no doubt, would have been diſgraceful and infamous to have attempted upon a woman of *rank* and *faſhion!*—but to an ordinary girl, and below one's own rank, Lord! where's the harm?" Suppoſe now, one of your men of principle ſhould take up this argument againſt a gay young fellow, it would probably go on in this manner, and in the end you will find the philoſopher will be ſilenced.

Philoſopher. All mankind, Sir, are equal in the ſight of the Almighty! and the rights of none can be infringed without guilt. What you call people of *rank* and *faſhion*, I ſuppoſe, are thoſe of an equal rank with yourſelf, or riſing above that rank; and people of ordinary condition are below your own rank.

Gentleman. You are right, Sir, as to the diſtinction of rank; but I deny that all men are equal—I conſider thoſe below me as born

to

to be subservient to me; and I think there is no harm in seducing a girl that is not intitled to expect me for a husband. If she allows liberties in such expectations, she is a fool: if she keeps her own secret, and manages well, she has a chance of getting a husband suitable to her.

Philosopher. All rank, Sir, is adventitious: it might have been mine as well as yours. Go back but a little way, and you will find all our predecessors were savages and barbarians. Accident raised one, and depressed another. The high to-day may be low to-morrow, while those in an humble sphere may rise to opulence and honours; and can mere accidental circumstances vary the *nature* and *obligations* of man? The higher his station, the more duties he has to perform; and will the Almighty! before whom all mankind are less than nothing, listen to the plea of rank, as a palliation of a crime? According to human reason and justice, it is an aggravation.—But taking your own argument—You say, you do no injury by seduction when the female is of an inferior rank; and it is only an injury when she is of equal or superior station;—that, by adding deceit and falsehood to criminality, she may pass well enough for the bosom friend and the domestic comfort of a man of her own rank. Be it so: then, surely, every rank superior to your own do no injury in seducing or debauching your sister, and, in all probability, exposing her to shame and infamy; or, if not, she is good enough for a wife to one of her own station.

Gentleman. Hold, Sir—Start not such an idea—By Heavens! were any man, be his station what it would, to offer the smallest indelicacy or indignity to my sister, I would put him to death without scruple, were I to be sacrificed for it the next moment.—No more of this, Sir, I pray.

Philosopher. You are justly warm, and right, Sir. But, on cool reflection, you must see that every inferior rank to you have as good a right to punish people in your station, as you have those above you. Believe me, "*Do as you would be done by*" must be the rule of action in every station and situation of life, if we would do right. It is with you as with too many in the world: the *head* is employed in finding an excuse for the *inclination*, without examining the propriety or justice of the action.

Gentleman. You distract me, Sir—*Go to* HELL *with your arguments.*

This, as I hinted, is an *unanswerable argument*, and the philosopher is silenced. This retort *very properly* closes many a debate, and disputants can go to *no place* where they will be made more welcome; but your men of principle, I have always found, are very shy of coming to

BELZEBUB.

Aphorisms on Man. By the Rev. John Caspar Lavater, citizen of Zurich.

1. THE study of man is the doctrine of unisons and discords between ourselves and others.

2. He knows not how to speak who cannot be silent, still less how to act with vigour and decision—who hastens to the end is silent: loudness is impotence.

3. Who in the same given time can produce more than many others, has *vigour*; who can produce more and better, has *talents*; who can produce what none else can, has *genius*.

4. *Wishes* run over in loquacious impotence, *will* presses on with laconic energy.

5. The more uniform a man's voice, step, manner of conversation, hand-writing—the more quiet, uniform, settled, his actions, his character.

6. Who is open without levity; generous without waste; secret without craft; humble without meanness; bold without insolence; cautious without anxiety; regular, yet not formal; mild, yet not timid; firm, yet not tyrannical—is made to pass the ordeal of honour, friendship, virtue.

7. The shameless flatterer is a shameless knave.

8. Who, under pressing temptations to lie, adheres to truth, nor to the profane betrays aught of a sacred trust, is near the summit of wisdom and virtue.

9. You can depend on no man, on no friend, but him who can depend on himself. He only who acts consequentially toward himself will act so toward others, and *vice versa*.

10. He who acts most consequentially, is the most friendly, and the most worthy of friendship—the more inconsequential, the less fit for any of its dependencies. In this I know I have said something common; but it will be very uncommon if I have made you attentive to it.

11. Who affects useless singularities has surely a little mind.

12. You often feel yourself invigorated to tell, without fear, some bold truth to certain great characters, who would never forgive being corrected in trifles. Pushed once for my opinion by one who pretended a serious design of self-amendment, and prefaced his request by protesting—that nothing could offend him—that he would even submit to be called a fiend———I replied; you may

may tell a man, thou art a fiend, but, not your nofe wants blowing—to him alone, who can bear a thing of that kind, you may tell all.

13 The difcovery of truth by flow progreffive meditation, is wifdom.—Intuition of truth, not preceded by perceptible meditation, is genius.

14. Who can pay homage to the truly defpicable is truly contemptible.

15. He who can defpife nothing, can value nothing with propriety; and who can value nothing, has no right to defpife any thing.

16. Who can liften without conftraint whilft an important thing is telling, can keep a fecret when told.

17. The ambitious facrifices all to what he terms honour, as the mifer all to money. Who values gold above all, confiders all elfe as trifling; who values fame above all, defpifes all but fame. The truly virtuous has an exclufive tafte for virtue. A great paffion has no partner.

18. The procraftinator is not only indolent and weak, but commonly falfe too—moft of the weak are falfe.

19. Who forces himfelf on others, is to himfelf a load. Impetuous curiofity is empty and inconftant. Prying intrufion may be fufpected of whatever is little.

20. Who begins with feverity in judging of another, ends commonly with falfehood.

21. He who defends a thing demonftrated bad, and, with a contemptuous thrug, rejects another demonftrated good, is, by the decifion of the moft unequivocal charity, a decided knave.

22. Avoid the eye that difcovers with rapidity the bad, and is flow to fee the good.

23. Dread more the blunderer's friendfhip, than the calumniator's enmity.

24. Who can hear with compofure, attend in filence, and liften to the end—may already be confidered as wife, juft, noble: his judgement of whatever comes within his fphere, where he can hear, and hear out with compofure, may, till you meet with one better, ferve for an oracle.

25. Who can relate with compofure, with precifion, truth, clearnefs, and artlefs fentiment, and relate the fame twice, equally well—him feek for a friend, or rather deferve to be his friend.

26. He who laughed at you till he got to your door, flattered you as you opened it—felt the force of your argument whilft he was with you—applauded when he rofe, and, after he went away, blafts you—has the moft indifputable title to an archdukedom in hell.

27. A habit of fneering marks the egotift, or the fool, or the knave—or all three.

28. Who cuts, is eafily wounded. The readier you are to offend, the fooner you are offended.

29. Who has a daring eye, tells downright truths, and downright lies.

30. He who had genius and eloquence fufficient either to cover or to excufe his errors, yet extenuates not, but rather accufes himfelf, and unequivocally confeffes guilt—approaches the circle of immortals, whom human language has dignified with the appellation of *gods* and *faints*.

31. Who, in the midft of juft provocation to anger, inftantly finds the fit word which fettles all around him in filence, is more than wife or juft: he is, were he a beggar, of more than royal blood—he is of celeftial defcent.

32. Say not you know another entirely, till you have divided an inheritance with him.

33. Who, without call or office, induftrioufly recalls the remembrance of paft errors, to confound him who has repented of them, is a villain.

34 I am prejudiced in favour of him who can folicit boldly, without impudence—he has faith in humanity—he has faith in himfelf. No one, who is not accuftomed to give grandly, can afk nobly and with boldnefs.

35. He who goes round about in his requefts, wants commonly more than he chooles to appear to want.

36. Who can fubdue his own anger is more than ftrong; who can allay another's is more than wife; hold faft on him who can do both.

37. Kifs the hand of him who can renounce what he has publicly taught, when convicted of his error, and who, with heartfelt joy, embraces truth, though with the facrifice of favourite opinions.

38. Avoid him as a fiend who makes a wry mouth at the praife beftowed on a great or noble character.

39. He who is too proud to atone for wilful detraction, is a thief who keeps poffeffion of what he ftole, and laughs at the idea of reftitution as enthufiaftic nonfenfe.

40. Juft

40. Juft as you are pleafed at finding faults, you are difpleafed at finding perfections.

41. He gives me the moft perfect idea of a fiend, who fuffers at the perfections of others, and enjoys their errors.

42. He who feeks to embitter innocent pleafure, has a cancer in his heart.

43. What is it you love in him you love? what is it you hate in him you hate? Anfwer this clofely to yourfelf, pronounce it loudly, and you will know yourfelf and him.

44. Who, from negligence, defers the reftitution of things perpetually redemanded, has lies on his right, and theft on his left.

45. He, who has the impudence either to exhibit as good, an action undeniably bad—or afcribes a bad motive to another, undeniably good—is at once a falfe coiner and a juggler.

46. Be not the fourth friend of him who had three before and loft them.

47. Let the unhappinefs you feel at another's errors, and the happinefs you enjoy in their perfections, be the meafure of your progrefs in wifdom and virtue.

48. Keep him at leaft three paces diftant, who hates mufic and the laugh of a child.

49. Between paffion and lie there is not a finger's breadth.

50. Bow to him who bows not to the flatterer.

51. The *prudent* fees only the difficulties, the *bold* only the advantages of a great enterprife; the *hero* fees both, diminifhes thofe, makes thefe preponderate, and conquers.

52. There is no end to the inconveniencies arifing from the want of punctuality.

53. Truft not him with your fecrets, who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers.

54. You may have hot enemies without having a warm friend; but not a fervid friend without a bitter enemy. The qualities of your friends will be thofe of your enemies: cold friends, cold enemies—half friends, half enemies—fervid enemies, warm friends.

55. You are not very good, if you are not better than your beft friends imagine you to be.

56. Some characters of the utmoft activity are much calmer than the moft inactive: diftinguifh always between indolence and calmnefs; calmnefs is the beginning and end of ufeful activity; indolence the beginning, middle, and end, of uniform apathy for all activity.

57. A great woman not imperious, a fair woman not vain, a woman of common talents not jealous, an accomplifhed woman, who fcorns to fhine—are four wonders, juft great enough to be divided among the four quarters of the globe.

58. He who freely praifes what he means to purchafe——and he who enumerates the faults of what he means to fell—may fet up a partnerfhip of honefty.

59. To enjoy blunders may proceed from a comic turn; but to enjoy blunders becaufe they make the blunderer contemptible, is a ftep toward the fiend-like joy that fofters crimes, as caufes of perdition to others, and of emolument to you.

60. Take here the grand fecret—if not of pleafing all, yet of difpleafing none—— court mediocrity, avoid originality, and facrifice to faſhion.

61. Venerate four characters; the fanguine, who has checked volatility and the rage for pleafure; the choleric, who has fubdued paffion and pride; the phlegmatic, emerged from indolence; and the melancholy, who has difmiffed avarice, fufpicion, and afperity.

62. All folly, all vice, all incredulity, arife from neglect of remembering what once you knew.

63. Him who can refrain from diving into fecrets of mere unimproving curiofity, you may choofe for the depofitary of your inmoft thoughts.

64. A *god*, an *animal*, a *plant*, are not companions of man; nor is the *faultleſs* ——then judge with lenity of all; the cooleft, wifeft, beft, all without exception, have their points, their moments of enthufiafm, fanaticifm, abfence of mind, faint-heartednefs, ſtupidity—— if you allow not for thefe, your criticifms on man will be a mafs of accufations or caricatures.

65. Receive no fatisfaction for premeditated impertinence—forget it, forgive it—but keep him inexorably at a diſtance who offered it.

66. If you mean to know yourfelf, interline fuch of thefe aphorifms as affected you agreeably in reading, and fet a mark to fuch as left a fenfe of uneafinefs with you; and then fhew your copy to whom you pleafe.

On

On Thurſday May 8. *being the day of the publication of Mr Gibbon's Continuation of his Hiſtory, and the Author's birth day, ſome of the moſt celebrated literary Characters dined together on the occaſion. In the Afternoon the following* STANZAS, *by Mr.* HAYLEY, *were read to the Company.*

GENII of England and of Rome!
In mutual triumph here aſſume
The honours each may claim!
This ſocial ſcene with ſmiles ſurvey!
And conſecrate the feſtive day
To Friendſhip and to Fame!

Enough, by Deſolation's tide,
With anguiſh and indignant pride,
Has Rome bewail'd her fate;
And mourn'd that Time, in Havock's hour,
Defac'd each monument of power,
To ſpeak her truly great:

O'er maim'd Polybius, juſt and ſage,
O'er Livy's mutilated page,
How deep was her regret!
Touch'd by this Queen, in ruin grand,
See! glory, by an Engliſh hand,
Now pays a mighty debt:

Lo! ſacred to the Roman name,
And rais'd like Rome's immortal fame,
By genius and by toil,
The ſplendid work is crown'd to-day,
On which Oblivion ne'er ſhall prey,
Nor Envy make her ſpoil!

England, exult! and view not now
With jealous glance each nation's brow,
Where Hiſt'ry's palm has ſpread!
In every path of liberal art,
Thy ſons to prime diſtinction ſtart,
And no ſuperior dread

Science for thee a Newton rais'd;
For thy renown a Shakeſpeare blaz'd,
Lord of the drama's ſphere!
In different fields to equal praiſe
See Hiſt'ry now thy GIBBON raiſe,
To ſhine without a peer!

Eager to honour living worth,
And bleſs to day the double birth,
That proudeſt joy may claim!
Let artleſs Truth this homage pay,
And conſecrate the feſtive day
To Friendſhip and to Fame!

VERSES *printed at the Bottom of the* Yearly Bill of mortality *of the town of* Northampton, *Dec.* 21. 1787.

Suppoſed to be written by the ingenious Author of the TASK, and other Poems.

Pallida Mors æquo pulſat pede Pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.

Pale death with equal foot ſtrikes wide the door
Of Royal halls, and hovels of the poor.

WHILE thirteen moons ſaw ſmoothly run
The Nen's barge-laden wave,
All *theſe* life's rambling journey done,
Have found their home—the grave.

Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in foregoing years?
Did famine, or did plague prevail,
That ſo much death appears?

No; theſe were vigorous as their ſires,
Nor plague nor famine came;
This annual tribute Death requires,
And never waves his claim.

Like crowded foreſt trees we ſtand,
And ſome are mark'd to fall;
The axe will ſmite at God's command,
And ſoon ſhall ſmite us all.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new foliage on,
The gay, the thoughtleſs, have I ſeen;
I paſs'd—and they were gone.

Read ye that run, the awful truth
With which I charge my page:
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age.

No preſent health can health inſure
For yet an hour to come;
No med'cine, tho' it often cure,
Can always baulk the tomb.

And oh! that (humble as my lot,
And ſcorn'd as is my ſtrain)
Theſe truths, tho' known, too much forgot,
I may not teach in vain.

So prays your *Clerk*, with all his heart:
And ere he quits the pen,
Begs *you* at once to take *his* part,
And anſwer all—AMEN!

A NOSEGAY.

THE Violet is Modeſty,
For it conceals itſelf;
The Roſe is likewiſe Modeſty,
Though it reveals itſelf;
For it a Bluſh betrays.

The Jaſmin ſhows us Innocence,
So chaſte and pure its hue;
The Hyacinth ſweet Diffidence,
Which bends to ſhun our view!
'Tis Fancy thus pourtrays.

The Honeyſuckle, Sympathy,
Diſtil'ing dewy tears,
The Paſſion-Flower Brevity,
Scarce blown it diſappears.

The Tulip is Variety,
That changes with the hour;
The Primroſe is Simplicity,
And Flora's favourite Flower.

Thus in each plant ſome leſſon we may find,
Which ſerves t'improve while it corrects the mind; [ſtore
And flowers and weeds are an exhauſtleſs
Of pleaſure, profit, and intrinſick—lore:
In ſhort, each object, to a grateful heart,
However humble, muſt delight impart.

VIOLA.

To

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As the following *Verses on the death of a young Gentleman*, were published in an incorrect manner in an English news-paper, your re-publishing them in a more correct form will oblige yours, &c.

WITH deep regret, my ***, I'll pay
To thee the tribute of a parting lay;
Nor seek poetic aid: for could my verse
The real merits of thy youth rehearse,
Ev'n truth would seem fictitious, and my muse
Be deem'd of vain embellishment profuse.
Ah no! I will not venture to pourtray
The brightness of thy intellectual ray,
Powerful and penetrating: nor the taste
That led thee early to the fragrant waste,
Where ancient Genius, with his tresses hoar,
Twin'd with a laurel fresh from days of yore,
Homag'd by thee, o'er all th'inchanted ground
Scatter'd, with graceful air, his blooms around
Who can describe the virtues of thy heart,
And pleasing manners, innocent of art!
Frank, but judicious; chearful, yet sedate;
Manly, but ne'er with arrogance elate.
In thee we saw the choicest tints combine:
The flower of genius and its blush were thine.
O could I paint the lineaments of morn,
When melting airs in gentle gales are borne,
Or limn the features of a vernal even,
When her last glow tinges the cheek of heaven:
Then would I pour the soft descriptive lay,
And all thy native gentleness display!
Ye who in learning's honour'd fane preside
By the green margin of commercial Clyde,
Pleas'd ye beheld his yearnings to excell,
Ye saw his blameless worth—and ye can tell.
For me, the humblest of the tuneful train,
I can but pour the melancholy strain
To soothe his hov'ring spirit, ere it fly
Beyond the limits of our solar sky,
To climes where virtue finds unbounded scope
For active talents and immortal hope.
Tarry, mild Spirit! nor O yet depart,
But heal th'affliction of the bleeding heart;
Calm a fond father's overwhelming grief,
Oh give a mother's anguish some relief;
With lenient power into their souls descend,
And let thy softness with their sorrow blend.
Go, mingle with their dreams; with accent mild,
Tell them, "they have not lost their duteous child;
"For tho' remov'd into a higher sphere,
"His heart is with them:——with remembrance dear
"For them in fields of endless bliss above,
"He breathes the rapt'rous sigh of filial love."
Tell them, "when gliding years have laps'd away,
"Amid the blaze of unremitting day,
"As on the bourn of some effulgent star
"Arriv'd, they ken our dusky orb afar,
"Far from our cares, our sorrows, and alarms,
"That thou wilt rush into their ravish'd arms."

Nithsdale, Nov 1787.

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

The PENITENT PROSTITUTE.

Plus aloes quam mellis habet——JUV.

WHile silent Night fills her meridian throne,
And sons of riot revel uncontin'd;
By Luna's silver light, I make my moan,
Unheard, I breathe my sorrows in the wind.

In plaintive accents, thro' the midnight air,
For former crimes I, now forsaken, mourn;
Fain with my life would I resign my care,
And find content which here can ne'er return.

False, perjur'd man, thou source of all my woes,
Thou first seducer from fair virtue's way:
To thee my heart ascribes its lost repose,
Thou first didst teach my tender mind to stray

When young, unconscious of the fatal dart
Which at my breast by misery was thrown,
When guardless from the pain love's stings impart,
My fatal flame I did not blush to own;

When in thine arms my panting frame was prest, [clin'd;
When on thy neck my head, at ease, re-
O, then what tumults startled in my breast!
What trembling joys disturb'd my ardent mind!

Ye prudes, to censure be not too severe,
Nor judge the worst of her who thus has stray'd;
Tho' virtue's boughs with tenderness we rear,
By passion's storms the branches may be sway'd

But know, ye fair, when guilty transports glow,
A moment's joy may bring an age of pain;
For fleeting pleasures, tears may ceaseless flow,
And future years be only to complain

The tongue of slander blackens all our crimes;
Malice remarks where prostitution dwells;
One foolish step survives to distant times,
And every hope of further bliss repels.

Thou sweet companion of each helpless hour,
Little intruder on my former joy,
Child of my woes, whose bosom yet is pure,
Whose mind no passions beat, nor cares annoy;

Taught by thy mother, shun the cruel snares
Which harden'd men for innocence do weave;
Fly from the bait which subtilty prepares,
Nor trust to man, who always will deceive.

Had I a mother—why do I repine?
Yet I must mourn—had I a parent near,

To hear my tale, to ſoothe my life's decline,
And from my cheek to wipe the gliſt'ning tear.—
But why a tear?—Long are theſe ſources dry,
Long, long alas! my tears have left their ſpring;
No freſh ning moiſture fills this parched eye,
No more, for me, theſe eyes ſuch comforts bring.
O, thou dread Power! whoſe love unbounded reigns,
Who o'er each want extends a parent's care,
With pity view, O, view a daughter's pains,
By hard oppreſſion driv'n to black deſpair.
If human boſoms e'er can ſhare my grief,
Give but one heart my hapleſs fate to know,
One gen'rous mind, to give me ſome relief,
To eaſe my ſorrows, or to ſhare my woe.

Forfar. A CONSTANT READER.

On YOUTH. *By Mrs* Moody.

BLITHSOME Goddeſs! ſprightly youth,
Source of innocence and truth,
Faireſt virtues form thy train,
Choiceſt bleſſings crown thy reign;
As thy opening charms advance,
See them all around thee dance;
See them all around thee bow,
Weaving garlands for thy brow:
Health preſents her ruddy face,
Vigour offers active grace;
Mirth beſtows her harmleſs wiles,
Sportive frolicks, chearful ſmiles.
Beauty, from her genuine ſprings,
In thy lap her treaſure flings:
Theſe combine to deck thy mien,
And on thy placid front are ſeen.
Nature brings her pureſt fires,
Love that glows with chaſte deſires;
Friendſhip undebas'd by Art,
Candour's unſuſpicious heart;
Valour's generous ardent flame,
Burning with the thirſt of fame;
Theſe, in ſimple colours dreſs'd,
Grace the mirror of thy breaſt;
Genius gives the tuneful quire,
Thine the harp and thine the lyre;
Thine the Poet's glowing themes;
Thine are Fancy's pureſt dreams;
Thine are Muſic's ſofteſt powers;
Thine are Life's harmonious hours;
Thine the jocund ſpirits gay,
Dancing ſuns, that round thee play;
Hope, that every wiſh ſupplies;
Thoughtleſs Eaſe, that care defies;
Virtues, pleaſures, half divine,
Theſe, enchanting Youth! are thine.

Fragment. Imitated from the Greek. By R. Cumberland, Eſq. From Eubulus.

WHY, fooliſh Painter, give thoſe wings to love?
Love is not light, as my ſad heart can prove:
Love hath no wings, or none that I can ſee;
If he can fly—oh! bid him fly from me!

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY, &c.

On the 2d of June the news of the conqueſt of Moldavia by the Auſtrians reached Conſtantinople, and was received with much leſs commotion among the people than uſual, on occaſions of military miſcarriages. The Hoſpodar, and Prince Ipſilanti his ſon, had long been ſuſpected characters; the latter of whom had ſome years ago taken refuge at the imperial court of Vienna, when in diſgrace, either real or pretended, with his father, and had formed an intereſt there. To their treachery the conqueſt of Moldavia, if Moldavia is conquered, muſt infallibly be owing.

The Ruſſian armies, which for ſome months ſeem to have been forgotten in the annals of the war, begin again to be ſpoken of as ready to enter upon action. By advices from Boſhopol, on the river Bog, the army under the command of Marſhal Prince Potemkin was, on the 18th of June, in force, between Ingul and Olwiopol, on the borders of the Black Sea, conſiſting of 70,000 men, excluſive of eight regiments of Coſſacks of the Don, and ſome other detachments: that the field artillery conſiſted of 127 pieces, from 12 to 24 pounders; that from the 2d to the 5th inſtant, the ſecond diviſion of the Ruſſian army, conſiſting of about 30,000 men, commanded by Prince Repnin, had paſſed the Bog, and had taken poſt on the Turkiſh ſide of the river; that the firſt diviſion waited only the arrival of Prince Potemkin from Eliſabeth to do the ſame. On the other ſide, there is certain advice of a reinforcement of 40 000 men, with a quantity of proviſions and ammunition, being arrived at Oczakow by ſea; and that a Seraſkier is in march, at the head of 50,000 men, to cover that place by land. In the mean time, Marſhal Romanzow, with his army, has paſſed the Dneiſter, at and in the neighbourhood of Jampul.

To the perfidy of the Tartars in the Crimea, it ſeems, it has been owing, that the motions of the Ruſſians have been retarded. That undiſciplined people having obtained arms to defend their country, gave private intelligence to the Divan of the embarraſſments in which the Ruſſians found themſelves involved for ſubſiſtence, and, encouraged by the enemy, formed a project of ſurprizing the few regulars that were left on the peninſula,

peninſula, and maſſacring them all without diſtinction. Theſe Tartars were on the point of being incorporated with the regulars, when providentially their plot was diſcovered; ſince which they have retired to the mountains, and intrenched themſelves.

But the proceedings of the Grand Imperial army are no leſs myſterious than the ſlow operations of the Ruſſians. At the time when the Vienna Gazette, and all the foreign prints dependent upon it, had announced the paſſage of the Saave, and the attack upon Belgrade, as on the very point of being carried into execution, the public heard with aſtoniſhment, that the bridges were broken down on that river, and the troops at Semlin entrenching on the Danube; that the Emperor had left the army, accompanied only by General Laſey, as it has ſince appeared, to confer with his old confidential miniſter Count Kaunitz; and that thoſe fair appearances, which for ſome time have been obſerved in favour of peace, and which peſtilence, ſickneſs, famine, and the ſcourge of war, have made neceſſary to all the powers engaged in the preſent conteſt, have been much augmented by the ſage counſel of that wary ſtateſman, the ſworn enemy to war.

In the mean time, a body of Turks, conſiſting of 3000 horſe and foot, in three diviſions, on the 3d of June, made an attempt upon the Auſtrian lines, extending from the right ſide of the Glina to the redoubt of Sztaro Szello; but the alarm being given by the fire of the forts, they were ſoon diſperſed.

On the 27th of May, the firſt diviſion of the Grand Vizier's army encamped near Orſowa; and advices have been received ſince, that they have finiſhed a bridge over the Danube near Ladova, over which three diviſions of 20,000 men each, moſtly ſpahis, paſſed.

On the 12th of June, a detachment of the Ottoman army encamped before Dubicza, attacked the redoubt which defends the Imperialiſts bridge on the Unna with great bravery, with a view to diſlodge the troops which Prince Lichtenſtein had ſet to guard it under the command of General Bretano. The Boſnians renewed the attack frequently with great courage, but were at length obliged to retire, and return to their camp, leaving many dead upon the field of battle. The Imperialiſts loſt but few, being covered by their batteries, which are in general well ſerved.

The advice of this affair, diſpatched by the Grand Vizier to Conſtantinople on the 13th, was of a very different complexion. His Highneſs acquaints the Divan, that a body of 25 or 30,000 Auſtrians were defeated by the Pacha of Boſnia, in endeavouring to paſs the Saave, and obliged to retire, with the loſs of ſix pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition; and that the Ottoman troops had ſeized their bridge, and killed 10,000 men who had paſſed it.

Another courier brought the Divan the important news, that Prince Maurogeni, Hoſpodar of Walachia, has recovered the province of Moldavia. The Porte immediately diſpatched a Capigi Bachi with a peliſſe and a ſabre for that Prince, with the title of Hoſpodar of the two principalities of Moldavia and Walachia.

On the 20th of May, the Captain Pacha ſailed from the Canal of Conſtantinople, with the grand fleet, for Sinepe in the Black Sea. It is ſaid to conſiſt of about 70 ſail, of which 16 are of the line.

RUSSIA.

Peterſburgh, July 8. A meſſenger arrived yeſterday at Czarſcow-Zelo, with the news of an action between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, which took place on the 26th of June in the Liman, near Otſchakow.

It appears that the Captain Pacha, in a ſecond attempt to deſtroy the Ruſſian flat-bottomed boats, proceeded to the mouth of the Dneiper. The Prince of Naſſau, who commanded the Ruſſian fleet, immediately called a council of war, in which it was determined to attack the Turkiſh fleet on its entering the Liman. The flat-bottomed boats of the Ruſſian fleet were accordingly formed in order of battle near Kinburn, when the Captain Pacha, unacquainted with the navigation, in endeavouring to bear down upon them, ran aground with a conſiderable part of his fleet. In this ſituation, he was not only expoſed to the fire of the boats, but to that of the fort of Kinburn; and ſeeing no hopes of extricating himſelf, he ſet fire on the following day to his two flag ſhips. Four other ſhips were alſo burnt by the Turks themſelves, and two taken by the Ruſſians, with the Captain Pacha's ſtandard, and between three and four thouſand priſoners. The Captain Pacha ſet ſail with the remainder of his fleet for Warna, at the mouth of the Danube. *Lond. Gaz.*

On Friday laſt a fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates,

and ſome tranſports, commanded by Admiral Greig, ſailed from Cronſtadt. *Lond. Gaz.*

Copy of Admiral Greig's letter to the Empreſs, dated July 18. written, on the field of battle the day after the action, on board the Roſtiſlaw, of 100 guns.

I moſt humbly inform your Imperial Majeſty, that on the 17th of July, about noon, we diſcovered the Swediſh fleet, conſiſting of fifteen ſhips of the line, of from 60 to 70 guns, eight large frigates, which carrying 24 pounders, on account of their weight of metal, were brought into the line, five ſmaller frigates, and three tenders, commanded by the Prince of Sudermania, with an admiral's flag, and having under his command a Vice-admiral and two Rear-admirals. I immediately made the ſignal to make ſail towards the enemy; they formed the line and waited for us; our fleet, as it came up, formed alſo. The weather was clear, with a light breeze from ſouth eaſt. We bore right down on the enemy's line, and the Roſtiſlaw, my flag ſhip, engaged the Swediſh admiral. As our line approached, the enemy began firing upon us about five P. M.

The engagement was very hot on both ſides, and laſted without intermiſſion till ſix. The Swediſh fleet attempted twice to retreat; but as during the engagement it fell quite calm, and the ſhips would not anſwer the helm, the two fleets fell into ſome confuſion. In the mean time the fire was kept up with great briſkneſs on both ſides till quite dark, and then the Swediſh ſhips, by the help of their boats, got to a diſtance from our fleet.

In this action we have taken only one ſhip, the Prince Guſtavus, of 70 guns, which carried the Vice-admiral's flag. She was defended with great bravery for more than an hour againſt the Roſtiſlaw, and had above 200 men killed and wounded before ſhe ſtruck, having before engaged the Wicheſlaw. On board of this ſhip was the Count Wachtmeiſter, Aid-de-camp general to the King of Sweden, and who commanded the van diviſion of the Swediſh fleet. He came on board of my ſhip with an officer whom I had ſent to take poſſeſſion, and delivered to me his flag and his ſword. In conſideration of his gallant defence I reſtored his ſword.

I am ſorry to inform your Majeſty, that in the night, and after the battle had ceaſed, the Wladiſlaw dropped behind our line, and fell in among the enemy's fleet, by whom ſhe was taken, as the darkneſs of the night, and, above all, the thickneſs of the ſmoke, concealed her from us. I received the firſt notice of this diſaſter about midnight, from a petty officer who was diſpatched to me before the enemy took poſſeſſion.

In this engagement ſeveral of your Majeſty's ſhips received conſiderable damage, and the whole fleet ſo much in the maſts and rigging, that I was not in a condition to purſue the enemy, who, by reaſon of the little wind that blew during the night, were at no great diſtance from us; but a breeze ſpringing up from the ſouth eaſt in the morning, they took the advantage of it, and crouded all the ſail they could to gain the coaſt of Finland, to the eaſt of Cabo de Grund, and we loſt ſight of them ſteering north eaſt.

The action began between the iſland of Schten Seaker and the bay of Cabo de Grund, the former bearing S. E. E. diſtant three German miles, and the latter N. W. W. at about the ſame diſtance, ſeven miles and a half eaſt of Hohlang.

I ſubjoin a liſt of the killed and wounded. The whole fleet is now employed in repairing their ſails and rigging. I muſt ſay, on this occaſion, that I have never ſeen a battle maintained with more ſpirit and courage on both ſides, and we have nothing to boaſt of but the capture of the commander of the van diviſion, and that the enemy left us in poſſeſſion of the field of battle.

All the flag-officers, and the greater part of the captains, gave proofs of the greateſt courage and firmneſs; and the bravery of the ſubaltern officers and ſailors in general is intitled to praiſe; but it is with great grief that I am obliged to declare myſelf very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of ſome of the captains, whom I ſhall be under the neceſſity of ſuſpending. This, however, will be done after a more particular inquiry, the account of which I ſhall tranſmit to your Majeſty. If they had all done their duty like good officers and faithful ſubjects, I have reaſon to believe that this action would have been compleately deciſive, and would have produced conſequences equally ſatisfactory to your Majeſty and glorious to your empire.

I ſhall not fail, at the ſame time, to make a particular report of thoſe who have perſonally diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their courage and conduct on this occaſion.

Subjoined

Subjoined to Admiral Greig's letter are the line of battle, and lists of killed and wounded; from which it appears, that the fleet conſiſted of one ſhip of 100 guns, ſeven of 74, eight of 66, and one of 54, in all ſeventeen ſhips of the line, carrying 12,056 men; of whom 319 were killed, and 666 wounded. The fleet was attended by ſeven large frigates, and nine ſmaller veſſels. The fleet returned to Cronſtadt.

SWEDEN.

Tranſlation of the Duke of Sudermania's letter to the King, giving an account of the engagement with the Ruſſian fleet, dated on board the Guſtavus the Third, in Helſingfors Road, July 20.

Your Majeſty's fleet under my command, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, and five frigates, was on the 17th inſt. cruiſing in the Narrow's off Kalkboden and Ekholmen, with the wind eaſterly, and very foggy weather, when early in the morning we heard ſeveral guns fired to windward. This was unexpected, as by information received from different ſhips, I had reaſon to believe the Ruſſian fleet were ſtill at anchor at Seaſker. I ordered the fleet, however, to form in a line on the ſtarboard tack, a diſpoſition the moſt likely to gain the weather gage of the enemy; but there being little wind, and a very ſtrong current running near the lee-ſide of Ekholmen, the van were not able to accompliſh that manœuvre, which obliged me, at 6. A. M. to form the fleet in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and I at the ſame time made the ſignal to prepare for action. Before this order of battle could be formed, a few Ruſſian ſhips of war were diſcovered through the fog, and various reports came in as to their number and force. Notwithſtanding this uncertainty, and the dangers of a lee-ſhore, I thought it diſhonourable for your Majeſty's fleet to decline coming to action, and therefore made a ſignal to tack, and advance in columns to meet the enemy, who at ten A. M. could be evidently diſcerned, ranged in line of battle, and ſteering towards us with the wind large; from which diſpoſition I then conceived hopes of getting to windward of them. Their cloſe order of ſailing, added to the hazineſs of the weather, rendered it impoſſible for ſome time to determine their exact force, but we at laſt made out 33 ſail, of which one was a three decker, eight of 74, and eight of 66 guns, with ſeven frigates carrying heavy metal. Both fleets having advanced within about two gun-ſhot of each other, the van of the Ruſſian being oppoſed to our centre, I made a ſignal for your Majeſty's fleet to form the line a-head on the ſtarboard tack, but the enemy ſtill continued on the other tack, carrying all their ſtrength againſt our van. This manœuvre would have rendered the engagement indeciſive; and as by approaching the ſhoals and other dangerous places, I ſhould at any rate have been under the neceſſity of ſoon changing the diſpoſition of the fleet, and that in the time of action, I reſolved to tack, and form the line on the larboard; a diſpoſition which was not only the moſt proper to gain the enemy's weather gage, by our line ſtretching on towards their left wing, but alſo to profit by a miſtake they ſeemed to commit in bearing up and opening different ways in the centre. This, however, was ſoon corrected by Admiral Greig, who altered the diſpoſition of his rear, and cautiouſly bore down under an eaſy ſail, at the ſame time endeavouring to take his ſtation oppoſite my ſhip, and his fleet afterwards bore down courageouſly within muſket-ſhot; upon which, at four P. M. I made the ſignal for action, which ſoon became general throughout our line, and with ſuch fury, that in the ſpace of an hour the leading ſhip of the enemy's ſquadron was totally diſabled, and obliged to be towed out of the line, and brought round on the other tack, under the cover of ſome of their ſhips.

The ſmoke from the Ruſſian fleet ſettling down upon us, and our own being but little diſperſed, from the lightneſs of the breeze, it was not poſſible to make or anſwer any ſignals, or even to diſtinguiſh our own line. This gave opportunity for ſmall diviſions of the enemy to ſtation themſelves on my quarter, and keep up a very heavy fire, being frequently relieved by others; and the ſame method of fighting ſeemed alſo to prevail in their van. But when the ſmoke had in ſome meaſure ſubſided, ſeveral Ruſſian ſhips were ſeen diſabled, and towing away to windward of their fleet. Afterwards they collected a conſiderable force in the van, and Admiral Greig was alſo there, when the wind failing, and the ſmoke again ſettling on our fleet, which now, as in the morning, felt great inconvenience from the ſtrength of the current off Ekholmen, and to ſuch a degree, that not-

notwithſtanding all poſſible manœuvres, and the greateſt exertion of our boats in towing, it was totally impracticable to prevent our ſhips falling round, and ſuffering exceedingly by being raked fore and aft by the enemy.

It was in this critical ſituation, that the Wafa * very ſeaſonably covered me, by a vigorous and well ſupported fire; and I ſent Lieut. Ekholm to inform the van that the fleet was to veer, as the ſetting of the current did not allow us to come near the wind on this tack, but was in our favour on the other. At eight P. M. our line was again formed, and the action renewed with uncommon vigour on both ſides, but with great advantage to your Majeſty's fleet, the enemy being obliged to veer, while expoſed to the hotteſt of our fire, in order to cover their rear and diſabled ſhips, which had retired a-ſtern. We at that time captured the Wladiſlaff, a copper-bottomed ſhip of 74 guns, carrying 32 and 42 pounders, and 783 men. The engagement finiſhed ſoon afterwards, at ten P. M. Night coming on, I judged it prudent to form the fleet on the other tack, in order to avoid the danger of Kalkboden, cover our prize, and conſult the honour of your Majeſty's fleet, by endeavouring to retake the Prince Guſtave, who was lying diſabled, and without a flag. But this laſt piece of ſervice did not ſucceed, as the Ruſſian Admiral, and his whole fleet, wore to protect their prize. During the night, the enemy hauled their wind cloſe, and left the field of battle, whereas we carried lights in our tops all the night, and frequently fired ſignal guns. In the mean time reports were brought me from ſeveral ſhips, that they were in great want of ammunition, had ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, and ſome of them their maſts and rudders damaged.

I gave orders to make the moſt of their time by repairing their damages, and made a diſtribution of ammunition as far as it went. At day break I formed the fleet in a line of battle on the ſtarboard tack, as well as the faint breeze would let me. On the other hand, the Ruſſians had, during the night, got their diſabled ſhips a great way to windward, all their fleet keeping cloſe on a wind to cover them, which put it out of my power to renew the attack, particularly as the wind died away when the day advanced. I thereupon judged it moſt prudent to return to Helſingfors Road, not only to repair the ſhips, but eſpecially to ſupply them with ammunition, of which moſt of them had none whatever left. It appears from the prize your Majeſty's fleet has taken, that the enemy was our ſuperior by nearly one third in point of force. Their fleet had been ſome time fitted out, and in the moſt expenſive and complete manner, with very heavy artillery, being intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean. We loſt two poſt captains, one maſter and commander, and had five officers wounded.

It is evident, from the many diſabled ſhips of the enemy, and from ſeveral confirmed reports that one of them had gone down, as well as their hauling their wind from the fire of the Swediſh fleet, that zeal for your Majeſty's perſon, and love to their country, warmed the breaſt of every one under my command. All the captains paid the utmoſt attention to ſignals and evolutions, and maintained the line in a manner that did honour to the Swediſh name. The enemy attacked us with all that confidence of ſucceſs which their great ſuperiority in ſize and force of ſhips, the ſituation of the field of battle, and the wind totally in their favour, in ſome meaſure ſeemed to warrant; but although the engagement was fought under many great diſadvantages on our ſide, their temerity was checked in a manner which reflects the greateſt honour on every officer and ſeaman in your Majeſty's fleet.

From the liſt of the fleet ſubjoined to the Duke's letter, it appears that it conſiſted of one ſhip of 70 guns, three of 68, and eleven of 60; in all 15 ſail of the line, carrying 934 guns. The frigates conſiſted of one of 44 guns, four of 40, two of 32, two of 26, and three ſmaller veſſels. No mention is made of the number of killed and wounded.

UNITED PROVINCES.

On the 3d of July, their High Mightineſſes in a body waited on his ſerene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, at the Houſe in the Wood, near the Hague, to communicate to his Highneſs the act of guarantee, which the Confederated States have mutually entered into for the maintenance of the Stadtholderian form of government in each of the provinces reſpectively.

By this act, the deputies of the above-mentioned

* Commanded by the gallant Count Horn, ſince dead of the wounds he then received.]

mentioned provinces do ſolemnly declare, in the name, and by order of the Lords and States of their reſpective provinces, that the ſaid lords regard and conſider the dignities of Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General, with all the pre-eminences and prerogatives thereunto annexed, in the manner and upon the ſame footing as they were conferred in the ſeveral provinces, and poſſeſſed by the preſent Prince Stadtholder, in the year 1766, as an eſſential part of their conſtitution and form of government, and they mutually guarantee the ſame to each other as a fundamental law of the State, promiſing, that they will not ſuffer this fundamental law, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the repoſe and ſafety of the Republic, to be deviated from in either of the provinces of the confederacy.

In teſtimony whereof, we the underwritten, being, by virtue of the reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes of this day, expreſsly authoriſed thereto, have each of us, in the name of our reſpective States, and in conformity to their reſpective reſolutions, ſigned this inſtrument. Hague, June 27. 1788.

A. R. van Heckeren van Suyderas.
W. F. H. van Waſſenaer.
L. P. van der Spiegel.
W. v. Citters.
W. N. Peſters.
M. v. Scheltinga.
R. Sloet tot de Haar.
B. d. v. Idſinga.

The underwritten, in conſequence of the acceſſion of the county of Drenthe, and by virtue of full powers tranſmitted to him for that purpoſe, has ſigned the above act, July 3. 1788.

P. A. van Heiden, Droſſard of the county of Drenthe.

FRANCE.

Though it is extremely difficult to procure intelligence of what paſſes in the inland provinces of France, yet enough has tranſpired to diſcover the inveteracy of the people to the meaſures of government. At Grenoble, on the ſeizure of M. d'Eſprenil, a member of the parliament of Dauphiny, the people broke out in a ferment; and the military being called in to the ſupport of government, the carnage was dreadful. The 16th of June exhibited a ſcene not leſs dreadful, and much more bloody, than that in the city of London on the 2d of June, in the year 1780. The people poured down from the mountains to the aſſiſtance of the citizens, ſcaled the walls of the town, beſieged the D. de Tonnere in his palace, broke through his inner apartments, deſtroyed his fine cabinet of medals, and it was with difficulty that he eſcaped with life. On this occaſion, according to ſome accounts, many citizens and mountaineers were maſſacred, and alſo ſome of the military; and the carnage, it is ſaid, would have been ſtill more dreadful, but for the coolneſs and preſſing intreaties of the Firſt Preſident, and the interpoſition of the Count de la Tour du Pin Rolliers, who at length got an order for the troops to retire.

The like ferment, it ſeems, prevailed at Rennes in Britanny, but with leſs effuſion of human blood.

To put a ſtop to theſe diſorders, which the ſpirited remonſtrances of the magiſtrates in all the provinces had produced; it having been repreſented to the King, that ſeveral writings had been publiſhed, under the title of Reſolutions, Proteſts, &c. of different bodies and communities, carrying an air of diſobedience and revolt, contrary to the duty of ſubjects, and eſpecially of the officers of thoſe bodies and communities; his Majeſty, on this report being made to him in council,

ORDERS, That all deliberations and proteſts of his courts and other aſſemblies, made ſince the publication of his laws of the 8th of May laſt, and tending to prevent their execution and effect, are and ſhall remain ſuppreſſed, as ſeditious, treaſonable to the Royal authority, made without power, and with a deſign to miſlead his people; forbids all perſons, particularly officers of his courts, or other judges, to aſſiſt in future at ſuch aſſemblies, or make ſuch proteſts, on pain of forfeiture and loſs of eſtate, commiſſion, civil or military appointment, againſt all thoſe who ſhall aſſiſt or ſign them; forbids, in like manner, and under the ſame penalties, all officers in the different tribunals throughout the kingdom, to pay any regard to ſuch decrees and proteſts, or the impreſſions they may have made. This ordinance, it is more than probable, will put a check to any further remonſtrances.

Previous, however, to the foregoing Ordinance, the following Addreſs,

From the PARLIAMENT *of* DAUPHINE, *with the* Procès Verbal, *was preſented to the* French *King at* Verſailles.

SIRE,

WE now approach the throne with hearts

hearts as heavy as they can be, under diſaſter and diſmay. We come from thoſe who caſt a dreary look over their city, and ſee in it, alas! ſcarcely more than the tomb of all who dwell in it!

Your Majeſty cannot hear without emotion the perverſion of your intended bounty; that the new laws, meant, no doubt, for our better welfare, muſt doom us to our grave!

Sire, Why ſhould we retrace, what time can never obliterate, the marks already upon us which theſe laws have left? Regard the petitions of your provinces! the remonſtrances of your courts! the honeſt abhorrence of every citizen! the collective oppoſition of the whole community!

That your Majeſty ſhould oppoſe this oppoſition, and ſtrive to controul, by any compulſion but of kindneſs, is what we cannot apprehend; for your Majeſty is the father of your people, and would of courſe rule over them leſs through terror than in love!

Deign, Sire, to look at the troubles of your kingdom. But look, and they are calm. At authority, not guaranteed by yourſelf, your people tremble. They tremble as they demand their allowed immunities and common laws!

All France addreſſes you as with one voice, in ſupplication for the aſſembly of the States *(des Etats Generaux)*. Deign, Sire, to grant this prayer, and all will be well. Again happy in recovered rights, the diſfranchiſed province would droop no more—the kingdom would be reſtored—each faithful ſubject would be happy!

As ſure as evils may be traceable to their ſource, they would alſo in their progreſs be rectified!

Under the eye of your Majeſty, and the efforts of your people, what conſequence could be hopeleſs? Even were the national debt to be liquidated, who would regard the burden, but as he might be proud to bear it? What impatience could be ſeen in any citizen, but to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his ability to do and ſuffer—by the vigour of his policy, the ſuperiority of his ſacrifice!

If extent of reſources can be formidable, well might the enemy tremble! for our finances would be unexampled—our patriotiſm not more ſure—our loyalty not more buoyant!

The officers of your parliament have riſked their lives and liberties in defence of the laws and your authority. Thus they exemplify on the duty of ſubmiſſion—they diſplay alſo the ſatisfaction of political ſelf-approbation!—they have ſaved the capital—the whole province from deſtruction!

Such has been their obedience to your commands!—Such is our hope—your juſtice will ordain their revocation.

Grenoble, 9th June 1788.

All the accounts from Paris are full of the devaſtation occaſioned by the ſtorm that happened on Sunday the 13th July in that neighbourhood, which are dreadful beyond deſcription. The country for many ſquare leagues is wholly laid waſte, and the fruits of the earth ſo totally eradicated, that no harveſt can be expected this year. His Majeſty's hunting-ſeat has ſhared in the common ruin; and the impreſſion made on the royal mind can never be effaced. He was witneſs to what fell, which could not be called hail; they were enormous pieces of ice of ſeveral pounds weight, by which lambs, ſheep, &c. were killed, and many people dangerouſly wounded.

The Archbiſhop of Paris has publiſhed a mandate, recommending to all the rectors, vicars, and curates of his dioceſe, to make the largeſt collections they can in behalf of the poor ſufferers in the above ſtorm. His Majeſty has likewiſe created a lottery in favour of the provinces laid waſte by the hail. It is to conſiſt of twelve millions of livres (500,000l. Sterling, at 24 livres to the pound), the tenth part of which forms the ſum of twelve hundred thouſand livres (50,000l.) for the benefit of the ſaid ſufferers. And as his Majeſty's intention is to have the above ſum, together with 1,200,000 more, which he generouſly condeſcends to grant, diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible among the poor ſufferers, he has ordered the lottery to be drawn in the approaching month of September, ſo that in the beginning of October, and even ſooner if poſſible, a proper repartition will be made among the provinces, of the money ariſing from the lottery, and of the above-mentioned ſum graciouſly granted by his Majeſty.—His Majeſty, in the preamble of the ſcheme, ſets forth, "That the moſt dreadful accounts are daily brought to the ſecretary's office, of the unheard-of ravages and devaſtations occaſioned thro' the extent of upwards of forty leagues, by the late terrible ſtorm, whole harveſts

deſtroyed

deſtroyed at the very inſtant of being bleſſed with the fineſt crops ever ſeen; almoſt all the vines cut off, and torn up by the roots, without any hopes of their reproducing for ſeveral years; men knocked down, and ſtruck dead on the plains, by hail of ſo uncommon a ſize as to ſurpaſs any of the kind in the memory of man; a great many villages totally ruined; conſternation and deſpair ſpread over large tracts of land generally ranked among the moſt fruitful in France. Theſe doleful particulars, the truth of which is atteſted by ſo much miſery and ſo many tears, have determined his Majeſty to have recourſe to ſome plauſible means that may in ſome meaſure retrieve part of the loſſes ſo heavily ſuſtained by ſo many individuals; and although he has adopted a plan of economy, to which he means ſtrictly to adhere, he cannot help embracing the earlieſt opportunity of being liberal of his ſuccours. His Majeſty is reſolved, therefore, to devote the ſum of 1,200,000 livres to the relief of the unhappy ſufferers, aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that a proper deduction ſhall be made this year in the aſſeſſment of their taxes. The above ſum, however, being but ſmall and inſufficient to repair the horrid miſchief occaſioned by the late calamity, his Majeſty propoſes a lottery," &c.

Some of the farmers who have been offered conſiderable ſums to indemnify them for their loſſes, and to encourage them to carry on with ſpirit the cultivation of their lands, with new ſeeds, new implements, &c. have peremptorily refuſed, on account of a fooliſh report that prevails in ſome parts of the country where the ſtorm happened. They ſay, that two giants were ſeen peeping out of the clouds, and threatening, with terrible countenances, gigantic frowns, and high ſounding words, that they would return next year on the ſame 13th of July, with greater ſcourges than the preſent one. Terrified either at the report, or at the fancied ſight of the giants, which terror and a weak brain will often produce, many of the unhappy ſufferers have abandoned their houſes, and turned beggars.

ENGLAND.

In the court of common pleas, a queſtion was lately determined of conſiderable importance to the poor peaſantry of this kingdom. It was a point reſerved for the judgement of the court upon an action of treſpaſs. The queſtion was, "Whether the indigent poor have a right, by law, to glean after harveſt."

The learned judges (excepting Mr juſtice Gould) ſaid, there was no poſitive law or uſage upon which a right to glean could be aſcertained. The ſoil and the culture belonged to the farmer, and he had an excluſive claim to all the fruits of his own ſoil. The permiſſion of the poor to glean was merely an act of humanity on the part of the farmer. It was obligatory only with reſpect to his own conſcience, but could not be claimed as a right; for where the law gives a right, it always provides a remedy for the violation of that right; but no action or proſecution could be maintained againſt the farmer for refuſing the gleanings.

The learned judges then replied to the arguments that had been formerly adduced in ſupport of the right of the poor, from the law of Moſes, Levit. xxiii. "And when ye reap the harveſt of your land, thou ſhalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapeſt, neither ſhalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harveſt: thou ſhalt leave them unto the poor, and to the ſtranger." The law of Moſes, the learned judges obſerved, in this inſtance, was not obligatory on the Chriſtian diſpenſation, but was recommended as a work of religious charity; but there was no temporal law to compel a man to exerciſe the virtues of charity; every man's conſcience in this reſpect ſhould be his own law. If an uſage had ever prevailed to compel the farmer to give the gleanings to the poor for their ſuſtenance, the 45th of Eliſabeth had altered the law, as by that act a parochial proviſion was made for their better ſupport. After many other learned obſervations, the judges were of opinion, that the gleanings were the property of the farmer, as his own productive induſtry; and that therefore the poor had no right by law to glean.

Mr Juſtice Gould regretted that he was under the neceſſity of differing from the learned Chief Juſtice on the preſent queſtion. He then adduced a number of ſtrong arguments in ſupport of the right of the poor, both from the law of Moſes, and uſage, which he ſaid was coeval with the conſtitution. He cited a number of learned authorities in ſupport of his opinion, and particularly Sir Matthew Hale, Gilbert, and Judge Blackſtone. The Old Teſtament, he contended, being united with the New, was obli-

gatory, and formed part of the law of the land. He concluded a learned ſpeech, by giving his opinion in favour of the right to glean.

In the courſe of laſt year, there were loaded at Peterſburgh 418 Britiſh ſhips, among which there were 134 for London, 65 for Hull, 29 for Liverpool, 12 for Briſtol, 27 for Ireland, 34 for Leith, 17 for Dundee, 13 for Grangemouth, 5 for Borrowſtounneſs, 4 for Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, 3 for Arbroath, 3 for Aberdeen, 2 for Montroſe, and one for each of the following places, Kirkwall, Dunbar, Perth, Saltcoats, Ayr, Cromarty, Inverneſs; making in all 88 ſhips for Scotland. There were alſo 13 ſhips for Boſton, New-York, and Philadelphia.

A remarkable inſtance of the ſuperiority of the Lincolnſhire ſheep over any other county in the kingdom, is given in the following particulars of a real one fed on graſs by Mr Edward Robinſon, grazier, of Bicker. This two-ſhear ſheep was killed, and ſhewn at Boſton-market lately, as the fatteſt, handſomeſt, and ſmalleſt boned one ever ſeen, as well as for ſkin and carcaſe; the wool of it was very abundant, it yielded 14½lb. over the ribs it meaſured 5¾ inches of fat, and alſo upon the cuſhion 7 inches. It was bought up with great avidity, and ſold for 5d. and 6d. per lb.

July 2. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 11 convicts received judgement of death, 53 were ordered to be tranſported, five to be kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction, five to be whipped and diſcharged, and 26 diſcharged by proclamation.

The following is a copy of the treaty lately entered into with the King of Pruſſia.

Proviſional treaty of defenſive alliance between the King of Pruſſia and the King of Great Britain.

Their Majeſties, the King of Pruſſia and the King of Great Britain, deſiring to augment and conſolidate the union and friendſhip ſo happily ſubſiſting between them, have reſolved to renew and bind thoſe links by a treaty of defenſive alliance; for which purpoſe his Pruſſian Majeſty has authoriſed Mr Philip Charles Van Alvenſleben, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, and his Britannic Majeſty has authoriſed Sir James Harris, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the ſame place, who have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. That there ſhall be a conſtant and ſincere friendſhip, a perfect and ſtrict harmony and union, between the ſaid Kings, their heirs and ſucceſſors, their kingdoms, eſtates, and reſpective ſubjects, and that they ſhall employ the greateſt attention, and all the means in their power, to ſupport this union and correſpondence of true friendſhip, to advance their reſpective intereſts, and mutually defend each other, agreeable to the treaty of alliance concluded between Pruſſia and England at Weſtminſter, Nov. 18. 1742, rendering the ſtipulations of it agreeable to the circumſtances of Europe.

Art. II. The high contracting parties particularly engage and promiſe to act always together, and with mutual confidence, in ſupporting the ſafety, independence, and government of the United Provinces, agreeable to the engagements they have entered into with the ſaid Republic; that is, his Pruſſian Majeſty by a treaty concluded at Berlin April 15. 1788, and his Britannic Majeſty by a treaty concluded at the Hague the ſame day, which the high contracting parties have communicated to each other.

Art. III. In caſe it at any time happens, that by virtue of the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaties, the contracting parties find themſelves obliged to augment the ſuccours to be given to the States-General, beyond the numbers ſpecified in the ſaid treaties, or to aid them with all their forces, the ſaid high contracting parties will concert together whatever may be neceſſary relative to the employment of their reſpective forces, for the ſafety and defence of the ſaid Republic.

Art. IV. In caſe either of the high contracting parties are at any time attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed, in any eſtates, rights, poſſeſſions, or intereſts, by any other power, in conſequence of any of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the ſaid treaty, or of the meaſures to be reſpectively taken by the ſaid contracting parties by virtue of their engagements, the other contracting party engages to ſuccour and aſſiſt his ally againſt ſuch attack; and the ſaid contracting parties in all ſuch caſes promiſe to ſupport and preſerve each other in the poſſeſſion of the eſtates, cities, and places which reſpectively belonged to them before the commencement of ſuch hoſtilities.

Art. V. The ſuccours mentioned in the

the preceding article ſhall conſiſt of 16,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, to be furniſhed within two months after the application of the party attacked, and ſhall remain at the diſpoſal of the ſaid party during the war, to be employed on the continent of Europe in whatever manner the party applying ſhall think proper. They ſhall likewiſe be paid and ſupported by the power who furniſhes them; but the party applying ſhall ſupply the troops of the other party with the neceſſary corn and forage when upon their territory, upon the ſame footing as if they were their own troops.

Art. VI. In caſe the ſtipulated ſuccours do not prove ſufficient for the defence of the power applying, the other power ſhall increaſe them according to the neceſſity of the caſe, and, if the circumſtances require it, with all his forces.

Done at Loo in Guelderland, June 13.

(Signed)

Phil. Char. van Alvanſleben.
James Harris.

A royal proclamation was iſſued, June 25. ordering that the utmoſt care be taken not to permit any entry to be paſſed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be further ſignified, as there is reaſon to apprehend that the wheat may be infected with an inſect, the ſpreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom.

The inſect alluded to in the above proclamation, which has hurt the wheat in America for about ten years paſt, is called the *Heſſian Fly*, as it is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed into America by the Heſſian troops in the late war. Theſe flies began their ravages in Long Iſland, having ſpread up through New York, Jerſey, and Pennſylvania States, and threatened laſt year to ſpread farther. They are leſs than the common houſe-fly. Whereever they ſettle on a ſtalk of wheat, the blade turns yellow and decays. In ſome places they have alſo hurt the rye. Many methods have been attempted for their extirpation, ſuch as burning the ſtubble, planting elder in their fields, &c. but all in vain.—Some now propoſe to change their ſeed.

On Monday, July 7. a decently dreſſed tradeſman, whoſe name is ſaid to be Thomas Cradock, by trade a baker, threw himſelf from the top of the Monument, on the north ſide, and clearing the pedeſtal and iron railing, fell upon a heap of hard mortar in Monument-yard. The force of the fall broke every limb to pieces; and it was with difficulty his ſhattered remains were borne to St Magnus's Bone-houſe, near London-bridge.

On July 9. about three in the morning the ancient church of St Chad, in Shrewſbury, tumbled into ruins with an aſtoniſhing craſh, which greatly terrified the inhabitants; but happening at that early hour, providentially no one was hurt.

The following is a liſt of the crimes committed by the priſoners who were in Newgate from Sept. 28. 1785, to Sept. 28. 1786, as ſtated in the report of Meſſ. Sanderſon and Watſon, the ſheriffs during that year. [p. 302.]

Murder	13	Setting fire to dwelling-houſes	3
Unnatural crimes	2	Piracy	1
Rape	1	Privately ſtealing from perſons	132
Stealing	1006	Sheep-ſtealing	7
Houſebreaking & privately ſtealing in dwelling-houſes	114	Burglary	114
Highway-rob.	76	Fraud	12
Horſe ſtealing	18	Ring-dropping	2
Shop-lifting	109	Receiving ſtolen goods	8
Forgery	25	Aſſaults	52
Coining	19	Enticing artificers	5
Returning from tranſportation	12	Sacrilege	5
Robbery on the Thames	15	Miſdemeanours	25
Grand larceny	2	Robbing mail	2
Perjury	14	Accuſing of unnatural crimes	1
		Total	1796

The following is a ſtatement of the loſſes per annum ſeverally ſuſtained by the keepers of the city-priſons, as given in by themſelves to the court of common council, on account of being deprived of the taps. *L.*

By Mr Akerman, keeper of Newgate 450
By Mr Weſt, keeper of the Poultry-compter - - 150
By Mr Kirby, keeper of Wood-ſtreet 200
By Mr Newman, keeper of Ludgate 70

The above perſons have made application for ſome recompence, which is now under conſideration.

It is ſaid to have been at the deſire of a great perſonage that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York bought Oatlands, as independent of the delightful grounds, grotto, &c. it was more convenient for the purpoſe of viſiting. The Duke of Newcaſtle had been previouſly talked to

about the price, and as his demand was not thought unreaſonable, the bargain for every thing, as it ſtood (ſervants excepted) was inſtantly ſtruck.

The *promptneſs* of the above bargain, ſays a correſpondent, reminds him of a purchaſe made ſome years ago by the late Sir Laurence Dundas, of the late Earl of Holderneſſe.—Lord Holderneſſe had a fine ſeat in Yorkſhire to diſpoſe of, which Sir Laurence Dundas had a mind to purchaſe: the latter accordingly ſet out for the ſpot, and arrived there about two hours before dinner; the buſineſs being announced, the price aſked was *eighty thouſand pounds*: "I will give you *ſeventy* (ſays Sir Laurence) at a word." "No, I ſhall juſt want the ſum I aſked to pay off certain incumbrances; but ſince you offer ſo fair, make them guineas, and the place is yours, furniture, wines, &c. and if you will (added Lord Holderneſſe, with a ſmile) the dinner that is now dreſſing." "With all my heart," ſays Sir Laurence. A minute of the bargain was inſtantly drawn and ſigned; when dinner being announced juſt at that time, Lord Holderneſſe handed Sir Laurence to the top of the table as maſter of the houſe, whilſt he himſelf became his gueſt; and in the evening, after he had given directions to his ſervants to pack up his cloaths, &c. took his leave as if he had been only paying an ordinary viſit.

On Wedneſday, July 16. the ſecretary of ſtate ſent a free pardon to Wilkins the printer in Newgate; but the Rt Hon. Ld George Gordon, who employed Wilkins, ſtill remains a cloſe priſoner in that gaol.

The King's health, for ſome time paſt, having been in an indifferent ſtate, a mineral water has been judged neceſſary for his Majeſty to drink; and Sir George Baker has recommended the waters of Cheltenham.

Cheltenham, July 13. Their Majeſties, with their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Eliſabeth, having ſet out from Windſor yeſterday morning at a quarter before ſeven o'clock, proceeded to the Earl of Harcourt's at Nuneham, and after ſtaying there two hours, continued their journey to this place, where they arrived a little before five in the afternoon. The concourſe of people was very great in all the towns through which their Majeſties and their Royal Highneſſes paſſed, and every demonſtration of loyalty was ſhewn.

The great object of the King's journey to Cheltenham is to keep off the gout. His complaint for ſome time paſt has been a flying gout, which his phyſicians could readily fix by the uſe of proper regimen; but his Majeſty dreads ſuch a lodgement, as it would of courſe prevent him from uſing that exerciſe which has been ſo much his habit as well as inclination.

His Majeſty riſes very early, and is commonly at the wells before ſix o'clock.

Lord Hood having vacated his ſeat for Weſtminſter, by accepting the place of a Lord of the Admiralty, he was oppoſed in the new election by Lord John Townſhend, ſupported by the Bedford intereſt; on the 4th, the poll finally cloſed, when there appeared, for Lord John Townſhend, 6392, for Lord Hood, 5569, majority for Lord Townſhend, 823; total number that polled, 11,961; upon which the High Bailiff pronounced Lord John Townſhend duly elected. Lord Hood then addreſſed the electors in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in the courſe of which he intimated his determination to petition the Houſe of Commons againſt the conduct of his opponent's friends in the management of the election. As ſoon as Lord Hood had concluded, Mr Fox addreſſed the electors, and was followed by Lord John Townſhend; after which Lord John was carried in proceſſion by the populace to Devonſhire houſe.

Durham, July 17. This day was tried before Mr Juſtice Groſe, a capital indictment againſt Eliſabeth Penyman, for uttering two guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, knowing them to be forged. The forgery of the notes was clearly proven; but while the evidence againſt the priſoner was going on, her counſel ſuggeſted, that the name of the accountant, Mr Forreſt, which was rightly ſpelt in the indictment with an F, was written in the notes with a T. This was ſuch a variance from the record, that the judge inſtantly directed the jury to acquit the priſoner. Two directors of the bank attended the proſecution.—The preciſion of the criminal law in England, and its humane leaning in favour of priſoners, muſt be the wonder and admiration of all other countries, though in particular inſtances a delinquent may eſcape. England differs in theſe reſpects, in ſome degree, even from the northern diſtrict of the ſame iſland.

Scot-

SCOTLAND.

On Sunday, May 25. the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, were prayed for by name, and the reſt of the royal family in the uſual manner, in the Nonjuring Chapels. The following Intimation was read from the pulpits on the Sunday immediately preceding.

"INTIMATION *to the Clergy and Laity of the Epiſcopal Church in* Scotland.

"THE Proteſtant Biſhops in Scotland having met at Aberdeen, on the 24th of April 1788, to take into their ſerious conſideration the ſtate of the Church under their inſpection, did, upon mature deliberation with their Clergy, unanimouſly agree to comply with and ſubmit to the preſent Government of this kindgom, as veſted in the perſon of his Majeſty King George the Third. They alſo reſolved to teſtify this compliance by uniformly praying for him by name in their public worſhip, in hopes of removing all ſuſpicion of diſaffection, and of obtaining relief from thoſe penal laws under which this Church has ſo long ſuffered. At the ſame time they think it their duty to declare, that this reſolution proceeds from principles purely eccleſiaſtical; and that they are moved to it by the juſteſt and moſt ſatisfying reaſons, in diſcharge of that high truſt devolved upon them in their Epiſcopal character; and to promote, as far as they can, the peace and proſperity of that portion of the Chriſtian Church committed to their charge.

"For obtaining of this deſirable end, they THEREFORE appoint their Clergy to make public notification to their congregations, upon the eighteenth day of May next, that, upon the following Lord's Day, nominal prayers for the King are to be authoritatively introduced and afterwards to continue in the religious aſſemblies of this Epiſcopal Church: and they beg leave to recommend, as to their Clergy whoſe obedience they expect, ſo likewiſe to all good Chriſtian people under their Epiſcopal care, and do earneſtly intreat and exhort them in the bowels of Jeſus Chriſt, that they will all cordially receive this determination of their ſpiritual fathers.

"If any of them wiſh for farther information on this ſubject, the Biſhops hereby direct them to apply to their reſpective paſtors; and conclude this addreſs with their hearty prayers to, and ſtedfaſt dependance upon, their gracious HEAD and MASTER in heaven, that he would be pleaſed to bleſs, ſanctify, and proſper the pious reſolutions and endeavours of his ſervants upon earth, to the advancement of his glory, the edification of his Church, and the quiet and welfare of the State in all godlineſs and honeſty.

Robert Kilgour, Biſhop and Primus.
John Skinner, Biſhop of Aberdeen.
Andrew Macfarlane, Bp of Roſs and Moray.
Wm Abernethy-Drummond, Bp of Edinburgh.
John Strachan, Biſhop of Brechin."

Lord Sydney has, by the royal command, notified to Dr Abernethy-Drummond the King's approbation of the late conduct of the Epiſcopal clergy in this kingdom; and that his Majeſty has received with great ſatisfaction the proof they have thereby given of their attachment to his Royal perſon and family. Lord Sydney very politely adds, that he is happy it has fallen to his lot to communicate his Majeſty's pleaſure upon a ſubject which, in every point of view, is deſirable, as it muſt tend to unite the affections of his faithful and loyal ſubjects of every profeſſion.

In the beginning of June his Majeſty's ſhip Champion of 24 guns went into Burntiſland harbour to get her bottom cleaned. After the water had gone from her, they found, to their great amazement, large cluſters of ſhell-fiſh ſticking to the copper, almoſt as large as ſugar-loaves. By the aſſiduity of Mr Thomas, the maſter-carpenter, and ſome hands from the ſhore, with the crew, the ſhip's bottom was ſcrubbed and cleared of them in two tides, and is now ſafe in Leith Roads, having got as clean a bottom as would have coſt government ſeveral hundred pounds, had ſhe gone to England, as is uſually the caſe with ſhips of war. This is the firſt that has been in a Scotch harbour theſe many years.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has obtained a new charter from the Crown, empowering the Proprietors to double their capital. This was originally, in 1727, only 111,000l. It was raiſed in 1738, to 151,000l.; and ſo continued till 1784, when it was raiſed to 300,000l. —It will now be no leſs than 600,000l.

On Tueſday, June 24. the Rev. Mr Hardy, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, preached a moſt elegant and pathetic ſermon, in St Andrew's Church, New Town, from 1 Kings xvii. 12. "And ſhe ſaid, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake; but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruiſe: and behold, I am gathering two ſticks, that

that I may go in, and dreſs it for me and my ſon, that we may eat it, and die." The collection at the church-door, upon this occaſion, which was for the benefit of a Clergyman's widow and eight children, amounted to 55 l. 15 s. 6 d.

The public are acquainted with the diſtreſs and indigence in which Mr Wilſon, late miniſter of Crathie, in the county of Aberdeen, left his family, and have already contributed generouſly to their relief. Her huſband died indebted to the Widows fund no leſs than 132 l. and until that is diſcharged, Mrs Wilſon cannot enter upon her annuity. But this great debt will not be matter of ſurpriſe, when it is known that Mr Wilſon's ſtipend amounted only to about 40 l. a-year. With this ſcanty income, he had to ſupport a wife, ſeven children, and two ſervants. Oppreſſed with ſo heavy a charge, he could not avoid running in debt; and, a little before his death, his cattle and furniture were ſold by his creditors. *One bed* only remained, upon which he was laid, when his laſt illneſs ſeized him. In this ſituation, his poor wife was taken in child-bearing, and was obliged to be laid by the ſide of her dying huſband, when ſhe was delivered of her eight child. At this time of accumulated affliction, there were neither money nor proviſions in the houſe to ſupport them, and the diſtreſſed father cloſed his eyes in death, as if unable to look upon the woes of his tender wife, and deſtitute children. A more ſtriking picture of human miſery cannot well be conceived!—A ſubſcription was opened, by which a ſum was raiſed to diſcharge the debt to the Widows fund, beſides a few pounds for ſupport of the family till the annuity becomes due.

The following is a liſt of the appeals from the court of ſeſſion in Scotland, that have been heard by the Houſe of Lords this ſeſſion of parliament, with the determinations:

1. Sir John Stewart *verſus* Duke of Athol, *Compromiſed.*

2. Delvalle *v.* York Buildings Company, *Reverſed.*—No counſel appearing for the reſpondents.

3. Whiteford *v.* Whiteford, *Affirmed.*

4. Donald *v.* Donald and Kirkaldy, *Affirmed.*

5. Tailour *v.* Tailour, *Compromiſed.*

6. Bruce *v.* Roſs, *Affirmed.*

ABSTRACT. *Affirmed*, 3. *Reverſed*, 1. *Compromiſed*, 2.

From the above ſtate it appears, that there have been fewer Scots appeals to the Houſe of Lords this ſeſſion, than there have been for many years paſt; and it may be ſaid that none have been reverſed, the appeal of Delvalle having been abandoned by the reſpondents. In 1787, there were ſeventeen appeals, only *two* of which were reverſed. In 1786, there were twelve appeals, none of which were reverſed. In 1785, there were fifteen appeals, *two* of which were reverſed; ſo, in the laſt four ſeſſions, there have been *fifty* appeals, out of which only *four* (excluſive of Delvalle's) were reverſed.

On Tueſday, June 17. there was laid in the village of Killearn, in the county of Stirling, the foundation-ſtone of an obeliſk, an hundred feet high, to the memory of the celebrated George Buchanan, Scotch hiſtorian and poet. This obeliſk is building by the ſubſcriptions of a number of gentlemen in that neighbourhood, and other parts of Scotland, particularly in and about Glaſgow, and when completed will be ſeen at a great diſtance, and be by far the moſt beautiful of any thing of the kind in North Britain. The plan is drawn by James Craig, Eſq; architect in Edinburgh, and undertaken by William Gray, maſon at Camlachie, and to be finiſhed in a year.

Friday, June 27. James Grant was hanged at Aberdeen for ſhop-breaking.

Peter Young was executed at Edinburgh on Wedneſday July 2. [p. 251.]

The Writers to the Signet have come to the reſolution of uſing their gowns in future, both in the Outer and Inner Houſe; and the Court of Seſſion have iſſued an order, prohibiting any perſon to ſit on the benches of the Inner Houſe, except Advocates and Writers to the Signet in their gowns.

In conſequence of information ſent by the Marquis of Carmarthen to Sir John Potter, the Britiſh conſul at Oſtend, William Brodie, who was concerned in robbing the exciſe-office at Edinburgh in March laſt, and who ſoon after fled, was traced to Fluſhing and Middleburgh, and from thence to Amſterdam. Application was immediately made to the Britiſh conſul there, in conſequence of which he was taken into cuſtody upon the eve of embarking for America.

The following is ſaid to be the manner that Mr Brodie was diſcovered. After he got to London, he remained there concealed about ten days, when one evening he went down the river in a boat, diſguiſed as an elderly gentleman very much

much indiſpoſed, and was put on board a veſſel cleared out for *a port in Scotland*. When the ſhip was clear of land, he delivered a letter to the ſhipmaſter from his owners, ordering him immediately to ſteer for Fluſhing, inſtead of Scotland, where he was ſafely landed. Mr Brodie, on leaving Fluſhing, intruſted one of the paſſengers in the ſhip with a packet, containing letters to ſeveral perſons in Edinburgh, which he requeſted he would be particularly careful in delivering. When the paſſenger arrived in Edinburgh, he had little doubt, from what he heard, that the packet was from Brodie, he therefore opened it; and then delivered the letters to the police. From this circumſtance, the purſuit, which had been almoſt conſidered as deſperate, was renewed, and he was apprehended.

Brodie, and George Smith, one of his accomplices, have been ſerved with their indictment, to ſtand trial before the High Court of Juſticiary on the 27th of Auguſt.

An anonymous letter was lately ſent to the manager of the theatre-royal, Edinburgh, charging him with partiality in the diſtribution of the parts in the play of *Veniee Preſerv'd*. This incident on the one hand, with an unguarded expreſſion uſed by Mr Fennel in conſequence of it, on the other, occaſioned a ſquabble between the friends of Mr Woods, and thoſe who ſupported the manager and Mr Fennel, which was kept up night after night with increaſed animoſity, and, finally, was carried to ſuch an extreme of outrage and diſorder, that the moſt ſerious conſequences ſeemed unavoidable. A conſiderable number of reſpectable members of the parliament houſe were, however, at laſt induced to intereſt themſelves in the affair. They formally intimated to the manager, that, after the departure of Mrs Siddons, neither they, nor their families, would ever frequent his theatre, or ſhew him any countenance as a manager, if he did not take ſuch ſteps to quiet the diſturbances as they pointed out to him; and Mr Jackſon yielded to this perſuaſive argument. Mr Fennel has ſince publiſhed a pamphlet, intitled, State of Facts, in which he has ſignified his reſolution of retiring from the ſtage.

Mrs Siddons, who for ſome weeks paſt has performed at the Edinburgh theatre, has been preſented with an elegant piece of plate by the Faculty of Advocates, with the following inſcription. "To MRS SIDDONS, as an acknowledgement of reſpect for *eminent virtues*, and of gratitude for pleaſure received from *unrivalled talents*. Edinburgh, July 1788."

On Monday, July 7. the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh held their annual election-meeting, when the following new arrangements were made.—Thomas Elder, Chairman; James Moriſon junior, William Caddel, Deputy-Chairmen; James Manſfield, Treaſurer, re-elected; William Creech, Secretary, re-elected.— Sir W. Forbes, Thomas Edington, George Hay, Thomas Williamſon, William Scott, Alexander Allan, James Dickſon, Charles Robertſon, John Sligo, Directors, in place of thoſe who retired. The nineteen Directors of laſt year were continued; alſo the Auditors of Accounts, with the alteration of William Sibbald in place of Mr Williamſon. The thanks of the meeting were unanimouſly voted to the chairman, deputy-chairmen, and office-bearers of laſt year; and a piece of plate, with a ſuitable inſcription, was voted to Mr Creech, for his ſervices to the chamber as ſecretary.

On Friday, July 17. the Gentlemen of the Muſical Society gave a Funeral Concert, in St Cecilia's Hall, on occaſion of the death of the late Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq; one of their Directors. It was a fine performance, conducted with propriety and decorum. The elegance of the audience, in mourning dreſs; the performance itſelf, conſiſting of a proper ſelection of pieces of Sacred Muſic; the pathetic airs, grandeur of the choruſes, with the full accompaniment of inſtruments, all together, formed one of the moſt ſolemn entertainments that a rational mind is capable of enjoying.

July 28. The annual competition for prizes, given by the Highland Society of London, to the three beſt performers on the bagpipe, was held in the New Aſſembly Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh, in preſence of a committee of judges and directors appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a numerous and elegant aſſembly, who honoured the Committee with their attendance, and ſeemed much entertained by the performance, as well as by the Highland reels danced between the different acts in the competition.

The firſt prize, being a handſome bag pipe, with forty merks in money, was adjudged to John Macgregor, from Strathtay, Perthſhire; the ſecond, being thir-

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ty merks, to Robert M'Intyre, piper to the Laird of Clanranald; and the third prize, being alſo thirty merks, to Alexander Lamont, piper to the Laird of Lamont.

The money ariſing from the ſale of tickets was divided as uſual by the Directors among the candidates who got no prizes, for indemnifying their travelling expences, and for encouraging them to future exertions; and the dancers alſo received a ſhare according to their merits.

July 28. The prize given by his Majeſty, which is to be continued annually, to the Royal Company of Archers, was ſhot for on Bruntsfield Links, and won by James Gray, Eſq; writer in Edinburgh. This is the firſt prize given by his Majeſty upon this occaſion, which it is hoped will reſtore this manly and martial exerciſe to its ancient ſplendour.

An apparatus for recovering drowned perſons, which, at the requeſt of Lord Balgonie, was ſome time ago preſented to the town of Leith, by the Humane Society of London, is placed in a convenient room fitted up for the purpoſe, near the middle of the ſhore; and on the 18th of July it was ſucceſsfully employed in the recovery of a young gentleman who had been ſeized with the cramp, when bathing at the back of the pier.

The ſalaries of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and exciſe in Scotland are augmented. Each commiſſioner is now to have 600l. per annum, free of all deductions. Formerly the ſalary was only 500l. from which there was a deduction of betwixt 30l. and 40l.

On Monday, July 21. came on before the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, the trial of James Granger weaver in Calton of Glaſgow, indicted for having entered into a combination with other weavers in the city and neighbourhood of Glaſgow, and alſo of having been concerned in the riots which took place in that city on the 3d of September laſt, [vol 49. p. 465]. No objection was made to the relevancy of the libel, which the Lord Advocate reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. His Lordſhip took notice of two material witneſſes being abſent; the one from being attacked, beat, and bruiſed in ſo cruel a manner, as to be unable to attend the trial, as certified by phyſicians in Glaſgow upon ſoul and conſcience; the other, for what reaſon he could not account, had abſconded, and could not be found. The Court then proceeded to the examination of the evidence, after which the Lord Advocate ſummed up the evidence on the part of the Crown, and Mr Macleod Bannatyne for the pannel. The Lord Juſtice-Clerk then charged the jury. He ſaid, it would be unneceſſary for him to trouble them with a recapitulation of the evidence, that having been very accurately laid before them by the Lord Advocate and Mr Macleod. He wiſhed, however, to guard them againſt the ingenuity of the arguments of the gentleman whoſe intention ſeemed to be, to perplex the jury, by calling their attention to a variety of different charges, into which he was pleaſed to branch the indictment, and to demand from them a ſeparate finding upon each. This, his Lordſhip ſaid, was no part of their duty. The indictment in reality contained but one charge, though a variety of different acts had been condeſcended upon to conſtitute that charge. If, therefore, they ſhould be of opinion, that theſe were ſubſtantiated by proof, which he was humbly of opinion they were, the proper verdict for them to return would be a general one, finding the pannel guilty art and part of the crime libelled; on the contrary, if they ſhould be ſatisfied in their own conſciences that no ſufficient proof had been brought, they would call to bring in a verdict, finding the libel not proven. The jury next day returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *guilty art and part*. This verdict being recorded, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk addreſſed the jury in a ſhort ſpeech, thanking them in the name of the Court, for the accurate and diſtinct verdict they had returned. He at the ſame time obſerved, that by this verdict they had done eſſential ſervice to the country; for, he was ſorry to ſay, the common people had too generally imbibed the idea, that the crime of which the pannel had been convicted was a very venial one; whereas, he would venture to ſay, there could not be any one figured ſo deſtructive to ſociety, and ſo highly atrocious in its nature and tendency.

On July 26. the court met to pronounce judgement, and the Lord Juſtice-Clerk deſired the opinion of the Court. Lord Hailes, after ſtating the heinous nature of mobbing, and alſo his regret that the priſoner, who formerly had always bore a good character, ſhould have been concerned in ſuch a crime, propoſed,

ſed, "That the priſoner be carried back to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, therein to remain till Wedneſday the 13th of Auguſt next, on which day he ſhould be publicly whipt through the ſtreets of the city of Edinburgh by the hands of the common executioner; that he ſhould then be ſet at liberty, and be allowed till the 15th of October to ſettle his affairs, after which he is to baniſh himſelf from Scotland for ſeven years, under the uſual certifications, in caſe of his again returning during that period."

Lord Henderland concurred with Lord Hailes in reprobating mobbing, and approved of the ſentence propoſed.

Lord Eſkgrove expreſſed his regret that the line of his duty, as a criminal judge, had not been more accurately pointed out in caſes ſuch as the one now under conſideration, and he ſtill conſidered it as a peculiar hardſhip. In England ſcarce a crime could be committed, to which the law had not affixed ſome particular puniſhment. In this country, however, the matter was widely different. Here, much was left to the diſcretion of the judge, which he had always looked upon as peculiarly diſtreſſing, and, in the preſent inſtance, felt it forcibly. He could have no difficulty of reprobating, as all their Lordſhips had done, the crime of which the priſoner had been found guilty. It was a moſt atrocious offence againſt ſociety, and deſerved the ſevereſt puniſhment. There was one part of the ſentence propoſed, however, which his feelings, as a man, induced him to hope could be diſpenſed with. It was the public whipping. The other part of the ſentence he certainly approved of, becauſe it put it in the power of the unhappy man at the bar, after the expiration of ſeven years, if he ſhould have behaved in a proper manner during that period, again to return to his friends and his native country. The being publicly whipt, however, he was afraid, would render the latter part of the ſentence, which he conſidered as favourable, more ſevere than was intended. It might have the effect of a perpetual baniſhment. Some people, indeed, were ſo callous to ſhame as to receive the chaſtiſement of whipping with no other emotion than what the ſmart of the laſh of the executioner naturally occaſioned. There were others, however, he was perſuaded, had ſo high a ſenſe of ſuch indignity and degradation, that they would rather almoſt ſubmit to the laſt puniſhment of the law than endure it. Theſe being his ſentiments, he was extremely ſorry to be under the neceſſity of differing from the majority of their Lordſhips. If the public whipping could be diſpenſed with, the reſt of the ſentence he thought extremely proper.

Lord Swinton felt very much for the ſituation of the priſoner. He had already endured a confinement of about eight months, which, added to the ſeven years baniſhment, was a ſevere puniſhment. But, when he conſidered the heinouſneſs of the crime, though his feelings revolted againſt the ignominy of public whipping as much as any man's could, yet when ſitting upon that bench, he thought himſelf bound to call in his judgement to correct theſe feelings, and to make a public example for the benefit of ſociety.

Lord Juſtice-Clerk was happy to find that all their Lordſhips had entertained the ſame ideas with himſelf of the very atrocious crime of rioting; and hoped the common people, who but too generally thought it a trifling offence, would be convinced, from this day's proceedings, that the laws were not to be trampled upon with impunity. The ſentence, as propoſed by Lord Hailes, was then pronounced.

All their Lordſhips expreſſed great concern at the neceſſity they were under of inflicting ſo ſevere a puniſhment upon a man, who, till theſe unhappy diſturbances took place, had behaved himſelf as a good and worthy citizen, and maintained, in a decent manner, a wife and ſix children.

BANKRUPTS.

July 1. John Balmanno, merchant and diſtiller at Milnamuir.

5. Henry Forſyth, merchant in Aberdeen.

8. Robert Twyford, merchant at preſent in Mancheſter.

9. John Kent, and John Kent and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

9. Matthew Adam, manufacturer at Calderhaugh, near Lochwinnoch.

11. William Murdoch, merchant in Ayr.

11. Meſſ. Liveſey, Hargreave, Anſtie, Smith, and Hall, merchants in Mancheſter.

19. William Farquharſon, graſier and cattle-dealer in Achreachan.

19. Robert Gordon, graſier and cattle-dealer in Claſhnoir.

23. James Millar, ſoap and candle manufacturer, Paiſley.

23 John Highat, merchant in the New Town of Paiſley.

MARRIAGES

April At New York, the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, brother of the Earl of Dundonald, and Captain in the navy, to Lady Wheate, widow of Sir Jacob Wheate, Bt.

July 1 At Park, Donald Maclachlan, Esq; of Maclachlan, Advocate, to Miss Susannah Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell of Park, Esq;

7 At London, by special licence, Joseph Thorpe, Esq; to the Rt Hon. Lady Susan Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore

23. At London, Lord Hereford, to the Hon Miss Powis, daughter of Earl Powis

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Crichton, to Miss Elisabeth Wood, eldest daughter of the late George Wood, Esq; of Warriston.

26. At Edinburgh, Charles Crimble of Bellyclair, Esq; to Miss Clementina Gardner, daughter of Mr Gardner, jeweller in Edinburgh

BIRTHS.

June 18. Mrs Napier, wife of Capt. Napier of the 63d foot, of a son.

27 Mrs Campbell of Askomell, of a son.

July 5 At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell of Monreith, of a daughter.

24. At Aberdeen, Mrs Tulloch, spouse of Thomas Tulloch, Esq; late of the East Indies, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. 1787. At Dinapore, Bengal, Mrs Isabella Macleod, wife of Captain James Spens of the 73d foot, and sister of Lt-Col. Macleod of Macleod.

March 20 1788. At Montreal, Miss Margaret Mackenzie Gray, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Gray, writer to the signet.

May 3 At Port Royal, Virginia, Mr John Gray, merchant, late of Glasgow.

June 9. At St Christopher's, Lieut. James Dalzell, of the 9th foot.

22. At Nuis, in France, Maj.-Gen. Philip Skene, of Hallyards.

23 At Dumfries, Mrs Young of Gullyhill.

26. At Rosslit, in Argyleshire, the Hon. Mrs Macneal of Ugadale

27. At Richmond, near London, George Loch, Esq late of Drylaw

28 At Glasgow, Mr Robert Chapman, printer, one of the editors of the Glasgow Mercury.

29. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Alexander, relict of the Rev. Mr George Blackwell.

29 At Bridgeneis, Sir Henry Seton, Bt.

29 At Cowie, Alexander Innes of Breda, Esq; Commissary for Aberdeenshire, &c.

Lately, at Leith, in an advanced age, Mr Alexander Pentland, his Majesty's cooper.

July 1. At London, suddenly, aged 54, Thomas Twisleton, Lord Viscount Say and Sele. —At the bloody battle of Bucker Muhl, in Germany, fought in 1762, the cannonade was so exceedingly violent, and the British detachment, which was chiefly composed of the foot guards, suffered so severely, that the soldiers piled up the dead bodies of their slain comrades, and sheltered themselves behind them, as behind a parapet. Thomas Twisleton (the late Lord Say and Sele), in the height of the slaughter, reprimanding a serjeant whom he heard utter some expressions of horror, was answered by him, "Oh, Sir, you are now supporting yourself on the body of your own brother!" This was his elder brother, John, a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment, who, unknown to Thomas, had been just slain; and the serjeant had been a servant in the family.—His Lordship died colonel of the 9th regiment of foot. He owed his peerage to the following inscription, which he met with in Bunhill-fields, while on duty there during the late riots, 1780: "Here lieth the body of Elisabeth Twisleton, the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount James Fenys, Say and Sele, wife to John Twisleton, Esq; of Dartford, in Kent. She died on the 8th day of March, Anno Domini 1673;" and proving himself collaterally related to the late Richard Fienes, Viscount and Baron Say and Sele, who died July 29. 1781, substantiated his claim to the barony, and was called up to the House of Lords June 29. 1781.—He has left two sons and two daughters.

6. At Saltcoats, Mr Thomas Reid of Saltcoats.

6. Miss Latie Dalyell, sister of James Dalyell, Esq; of Barncrosh. She was unfortunately lost in the river Dee, near Aberdeen, while bathing.

9 At Grantown, Robert Grant of Auchterblair.

9. Mr James Clow, Emeritus Professor of Logic, and Dean of Faculties, in the university of Glasgow.

11. At Elgin, on his way to Peterhead wells, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Duncan Macdonell of Glengarrie, Esq;

11 At Hayley, near Largo, John Graham Campbell, of Shirvane, Esq;

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Lundie, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Lundie, minister of the gospel at Salton.

14 At London, in Parke's lodging-house, aged 67, Mrs Williams, a widow lady. What is extraordinary, she has left Parke upwards of 8000l. in estates in Hampshire. Parke was late a quarter-master in the 30th regiment of foot, and unknown to the above lady till within a few weeks ago, that she went to board at his house

19 At Aberdeen, Mr John Donald, merchant, one of the bailies of that place.

23 At Friendship Farm, near Aberdeen, aged 70, Mr George Leslie.

25 At Edinburgh, Frederick Forrest, Esq; Clerk of his Majesty's rope-yard at Chatham.

29.

29 At Edinburgh, John Rutherford, Esq; of Knowfouth

Lately, at Tinwald Downs, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, John Maitland, Esq; of Eccles, a captain in his Majesty's navy.

Lately, at Selkirk, aged 116, William Riddel. In the early part of his life he dealt deep in the smuggling and drinking of brandy, and was always so fond of good ale, that he had been often heard to declare he had never taken a single draught of water. He could never be called an habitual drinker, but frequently fell into intemperate rambles of several days continuance, and even after he was 90; he at one time drank a fortnight before he went to bed. He married his third wife when he was 95; and retained his memory and judgement to the last. For the last two years of his life he subsisted chiefly on ale and spirits mixed with a little bread.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

June 27 to confer the honour of knighthood on Archibald Macdonald, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor-General, and on John Scott, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq;

28. to appoint Sir Archibald Macdonald, Kt, Solicitor-General, to be Attorney-General; and Sir John Scott, of the Middle Temple, London, Kt, to be Solicitor-General.

Dublin Castle, June 27. Letters patent have passed the great seal of this kingdom, appointing William Duke of Leinster, Knight of St Patrick, to be Master of the Rolls in this kingdom, in the room of the Rt Hon. Richard Rigby, deceased; and his Grace was this day sworn into office.

July 5. to appoint Edward Bearcroft, Esq; one of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be Justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, and Justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in Wales.

to appoint Francis Burton, Esq; one of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be one of the Justices of the counties of Chester and Flint, and one of the Justices of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in Wales.

8. to present the Rev. George Cruickshank to the church and parish of Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Ogilvie.

12. to appoint the Rt Hon. John Earl of Chatham, Richard Hopkins, Esq the Hon. John Jefferies Pratt (commonly called Lord Viscount Bayham); John Leveson Gower, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue; the Hon. Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley); the Rt Hon. Charles George Lord Arden, of the kingdom of Ireland; and the Rt Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, of the same kingdom, Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

19. to appoint the Rev. Thomas Hardy to be Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the university of Edinburgh, in the room of the Rev Robert Cuming, deceased.

to appoint the Rev. Dr Joseph Mackormick, to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary in Scotland

22. to grant to the Rt Hon. Richard Viscount Howe, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, and Earl Howe, with remainders successively of the said barony, to his eldest daughter the Hon Sophia Charlotte Curzon, wife of Penn Assheton Curzon, Esq; and his other daughters, the Hon. Mary Juliana Howe, and the Rt Hon Catherine Louisa Countess of Altamont, wife of the Rt Hon John Dennis Earl of Altamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the respective heirs-male of their bodies successively lawfully issuing

26 to grant to Pennifton Portlock Powney Esq; the office or place of Ranger or Keeper of his Little Park at Windsor.

Office of Ordnance, June 6.

Corps of royal engineers: Lt-Col. Robert Morse, to be Colonel vice Thomas Basset, deceased. Capt Andrew Fraser, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Morse, promoted.

War-office, July 5.

9th foot: Hon. Lt-Gen. Leslie, of the 63d foot, to be Colonel, vice Lord Say and Sele, deceased.

Hon Lt-Col. Francis Augustus Elliott, of the 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, to be Aide de Camp to the King, vice Earl Waldegrave, promoted.

Rev. James Gordon, to be Chaplain to the garrison of Fort St George, North Britain.

Capt. William Gomm, of the 55th foot, Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in the Leeward and Charibbee islands, with the rank of Major in the army

War-office, July 8.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the late first troop of Horse Guards to the first regiment of Life-Guards, viz.

To be Colonel—William Marquis of Lothian.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—John Drouly, Henry Read (supernumerary)

To be Majors—Thomas Roberts, Stephen Poyntz (supernumerary).

To be Captains—George Mercer, Henry Lambert, Sherborne Stuart, Edward Broadley Burrow.

To be Lieutenants—James Mercer, Francis Drouly, Fitzwilliam Barrington, Thomas Squire, George Chambers.

To be Cornets—Thomas Lees, George Gregory.

To be Adjutant—Fitzwilliam Barrington.

To be Surgeon—Valentine Jones.

And his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the late second troop of Horse Guards to the second regiment of Life Guards, viz

To be Colonel—Jeffrey, Lord Amherst.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Felix Buckley, William John Arabin (supernumerary).

To be Majors—John Lemond, William Fletcher Gason (supernumerary.)

To be Captains—Henry Clinton Villettes, Charles Burton, J. William Commerell, Collett Mawhood.

To be Lieutenants—John Hue, P. Lybbe Powys, Barrington Bradshaw, John Bellenden Gawler, Edward Pyott.

To be Cornets—Anthony Wharton, John Hughes, William Mansell.

To be Adjutant—Edward Pyott.

To be Surgeon—Richard Barker.

George Marsh, late Chaplain of the second troop of Horse Guards, to be Chaplain to the two regiments of Life Guards.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

24th foot: Capt. William Campbell to be Major, vice Pilmer, resigned.

47th foot: Capt. Robert Douglas to be Major, vice Coote, promoted.

George Earl Waldegrave is appointed to be Colonel of 63d foot, in the room of Major-General Leslie, removed to the 9th foot; dated July 4

War-office, Dublin Castle, July 10.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Maj.-Gen Henry Lawes Earl of Carhampton to be Colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards, in the room of Gen. Sir John Irwine, K. B. deceased.

War office, Dublin Castle, July 11.

Letters patent have passed the great seal of this kingdom, containing his Majesty's grant unto Walter Hore and Francis Paterson, Esqrs, of the office or place of Advocate-General and Judge Martial, in and throughout the kingdom of Ireland.

From other Papers.

The society of antiquaries have unanimously elected Dr John Aitken, physician in Edinburgh, into the office of anatomist to that learned and respectable body.

July 30. The presbytery of Edinburgh sustained a presentation from Sir William Dick of Prestonfield, Bt, to the Rev. Mr Thomas Sharp minister of Hawick, to be minister of the church and parish of Corstorphine, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr John Chiesle.

The university of Glasgow has conferred the honourary degree of LL. D. upon Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bt.

Edinburgh, July 4. Oat-meal, 11½ d. ... ar-meal, 8½ d. Pease-meal, 8½ d.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug 1.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	25 s. 6 d.	25 s. 0 d	24 s. 6 d.
Barley,	15 s. 6 d.	15 s 0 d	14 s. 6 d.
Oats,	13 s. 6 d.	13 s 0 d	12 s 6 d.
Pease,	15 s 0 d.	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for July.

Burial places	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yester's,	23	30	53
West-kirk, -	22	25	47
Canongate, -	7	12	19
Calton, - -	12	13	25
Total,	64	80	144

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No
			Aged — —	10
Under	2	51	Bowelhive — —	11
2 &	5	20	Childbed — —	2
5 &	10	9	Chincough — —	7
10 &	20	5	Consumption —	34
20 &	30	10	Dropsy — —	1
30 &	40	8	Fever — —	24
40 &	50	13	Flux — —	1
50 &	60	9	Hanged — —	1
60 &	70	8	Jaundice — —	1
70 &	80	8	Killed in taking down a house — —	1
80 &	90	2	Killed by a fall	1
90 &	100	1	Measles — —	2
		144	Nerves — —	4
			Overgrowth — —	1
			Palsy — — —	1
			Rickets — —	1
Decreased		9	Smallpox — —	20
			Stillborn — —	6
			Suddenly — —	3
			Teething — —	10
			Vomiting — —	1
			Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, July 16.

Bank Stock, 172⅞

4 per cent. 1777 95¼ a ⅜.

5 per cent. Ann 1785, shut, 112⅛ ex div.

3 per cent red 74¾.

3 per cent. con shut, 73⅞ a 74 ex div.

Long Ann 22 5-16ths a ⅜.

Ditto short, 13 9-16ths a ⅝.

India Bonds 58 s. prem.

South Sea Old Ann 74⅛.

Navy and victualling Bills, 2 dise.

Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Irish Tickets, 7 l. 8 s. 6 d.

July 30.

Bank Stock, 173⅞.

4 per cent 1777, 95½ a 96.

5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 112⅞ a 113⅛.

3 per cent. red. 74⅞ a 75

3 per cent. con. shut 74⅝ ex div.

Long Ann. 22½ a 9 16ths.

Ditto Short 1778 and 1779 13 11-16ths.

South Sea Old Ann. 74¼ a ⅜.

Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 per cent disc.